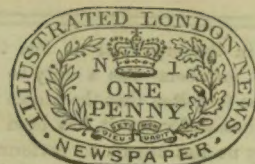


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 980.—VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1859.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## THE NEW LIBERAL MINISTRY.

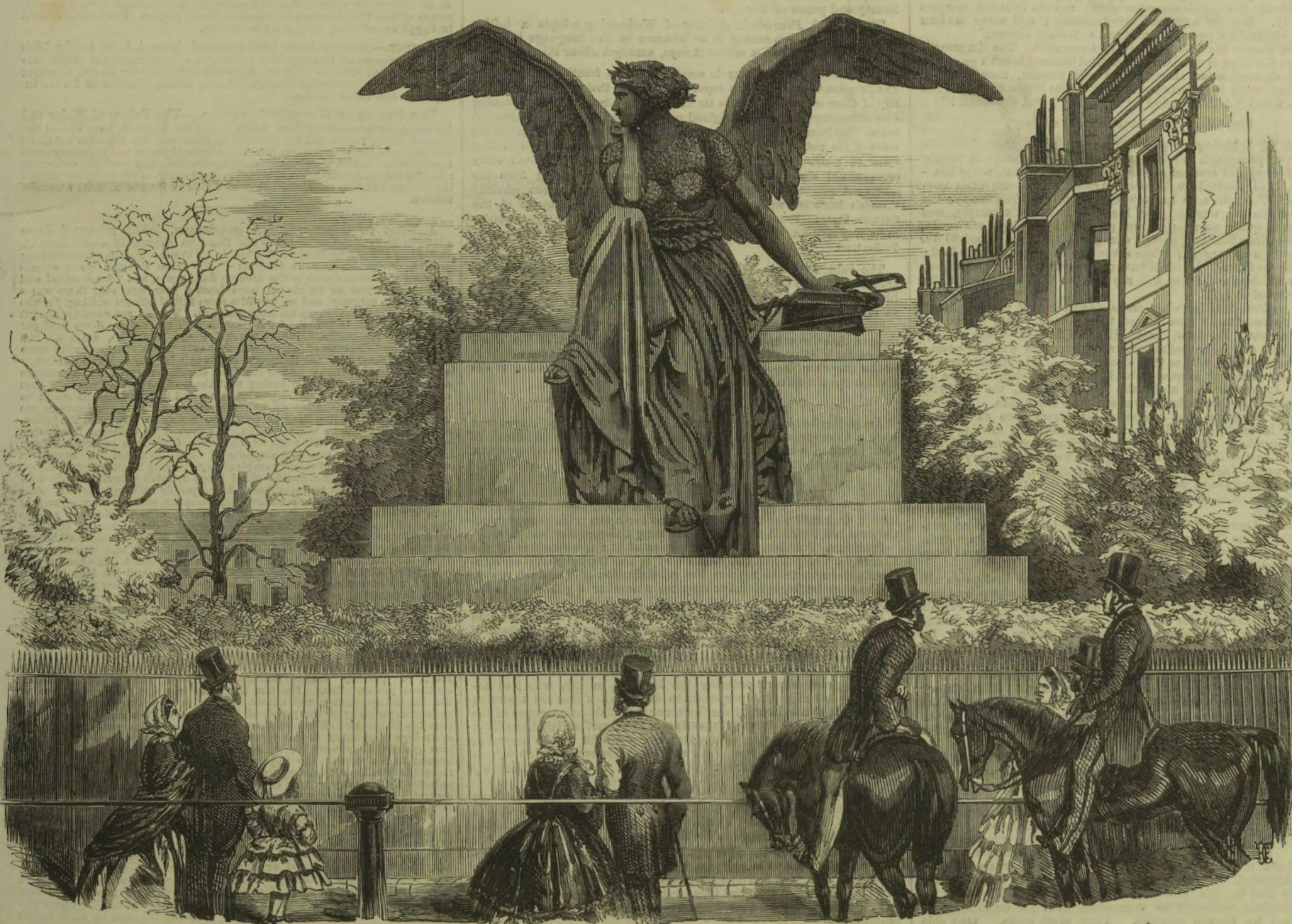
A NEW Liberal Administration has been formed, under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty. It comprises men of almost every shade of Liberal opinion—men who have differed from each other as much as many of them now differ from the Ministers whom they have displaced. But they have grown wise in the administration of public affairs, both in office and in opposition; they have learned and unlearned by the teachings of necessity; and, under the pressure of paramount public duty, have consented to forego some yet existing differences on minor points, and to unite in support of a truly national policy.

That policy may be briefly sketched as comprising three great and leading principles. The first is an honourable neutrality in the war between France and Austria, and a refusal of sympathy to any Power, or support to any combination of Powers, that would replace an old despotism in Italy by a new; that would oust the Austrian oppressors only to instal the French; or that would not oppose, by word and deed, any Power of Europe, great or small, which should strive to enlarge its dominions at the expense of its neighbours. Of this policy Lord Palmerston is the illustrious representative whom all Europe either fears or honours; but Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, and, indeed, every member of the Administration, are equally its friends and supporters. The second Ministerial principle is Reform in Parliament. The high position conceded to Lord John Russell in the Ministry

is a guarantee to the Liberal party that the question will not be trifled with, but that an adequate and satisfactory Reform Bill will, at the earliest possible moment, be submitted for consideration. Although some members of the Administration whom we need not more particularly specify cannot be looked upon retrospectively as very ardent or impatient Reformers, their acceptance of office with Lord John Russell is a pledge of their desire not only to settle the question at the present time, but to accept the leadership of the statesman whose name and services are peculiarly identified with it. The third principle to which the Ministry have undertaken to lend all the weight of their experience and authority is that of administrative efficiency. As there can be no rightful administration under a Government that lives, as the last did, from hand to mouth, and that would rather exist upon borrowed money than face a pecuniary difficulty, Mr. Gladstone—a financier with a conscience, and with a proper respect for the laws of commercial probity, as applied to the government of nations—has been selected for the high office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. The appointment has given general satisfaction, even to those who are not convinced that Mr. Gladstone is a zealous Reformer, and in other respects the soundest of politicians. The names of Mr. Sidney Herbert in the Army and of the Duke of Somerset in the Navy departments (though some unwisely sneer at these gentlemen as aristocrats) will be satisfactory to that soundhearted portion of the public which looks for efficiency wherever it is to be found, and which re-

fuses to run down an able man because by the accident of birth he happens to be a Duke or the heir to an earldom, as they would refuse to run down another able man because by the same kind of accident he happens to be the son of a barber or a ploughman, or in his own early career a tradesman or a manufacturer. Altogether, the composition of the Ministry, viewed with reference to these three leading principles, is as satisfactory as can be desired. Every great phase and division of the Liberal party is represented in it. The old Whigs, the new Whigs, the Peelites, and the Independents, have each contributed their share of talent and influence; and in the distribution of office Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell cannot be fairly accused of having shown undue preference to their immediate friends or their aristocratic connections. The country would not tolerate an Administration formed out of Dukes, Earls, and Right Honourables, without reference to Parliamentary ability, experience, and standing; but neither would it tolerate an Administration formed exclusively of the trading or professional classes in the Lower House without reference to proved efficiency. The offer of a seat in the Cabinet to Mr. Cobden, and the acceptance of office by such men as Mr. James Wilson, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Gilpin, and even Mr. Gladstone, is proof sufficient that Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell have too much good sense and patriotism to repeat in the present circumstances of Europe the old mistake of Whig nepotism and aristocratic exclusiveness.

But while the Ministry—strong in its principles, in its expe-



STATUE OF THE ANGEL OF VICTORY. BY BARON MAROCHEITI.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 620.



rience, and in the oratorical no less than in the administrative ability of its members—has a duty to perform to the people, it should not be forgotten that the people and the Liberal party, by whose exertions and votes it has been safely wafted into power, have a duty no less urgent to perform towards the Ministry, if they would not undo their own work. In any days, but more especially in the days when great battles are to be fought, a small, well-disciplined army is more effective for its purposes than a large and undisciplined mob. Both in office and in opposition it has been too largely the vice and the mistake of the Liberals to forget this fact, and to give their opponents a too easy victory when, with confidence in each other, any victory would be impossible. The Opposition, headed by the active, eloquent, and unscrupulous Disraeli, with its three hundred votes, is one of the most powerful Oppositions that has ever been known in the annals of Parliamentary warfare. The Liberal party must remember by how narrow a majority they have been enabled to resume power. They must bear and forbear. They must conform to rules of discipline, and cease to insist upon impossible virtues in their leaders. If they refuse to profit by bitter experience, they will once again, and under more flagrant circumstances than ever, be relegated into the ranks of Opposition, there to remain, perhaps, for a quarter of a century. But it is not for unworthy considerations of place, power, and emolument that the Liberal party should imitate the organisation and the tactics of their opponents. The country requires liberal measures from Liberal statesmen; and it is not consistent with public decency, that the party who virulently oppose such measures should in office, and for the sake of office, adopt the principles and carry out the policy of their opponents. The scandal has been endured too long, and the present Administration will endeavour to put an end to it. But to achieve this end the party must be united, and the first duty of Liberals, of whatever shade, is to unite for a common object and for a common end. This done, they can leave to happier and more tranquil days the settlement of those minor matters that are not worth quarrelling about when mighty interests are at stake, and the position of England and the fate of Europe hang in the balance.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

PARIS, June 21.

"General M'Mahon, you have saved the French army," said the Emperor, "and I make you a Marshal of France! You have saved the army, and I command you to stand forth as Duke of Magenta!" Like Napoleon I., Napoleon III. rewards merit instantly. No red tape, no delay, no time lost, but there and then, before dead men are buried, while wounded men are dying, there, on the field of battle, in the awful moment of victory, the Emperor creates a Marshal and a nobleman. The enthusiastic army, still excited with the attack, the battle, the victory, renew their cheers, and the Emperor sleeps soundly that night, and in the morning is ready to give another Marshal's bâton, another dukedom, to the next winner of the next battle.

The stakes are high, the players excited, for the prize is only gained by walking over the bodies of relatives and friends as well as enemies.

Like Blenheim, "it was a glorious victory." To-day no one doubts it: the French affirm it, the Sardinians indorse it, the Austrians admit it.

At first many doubted; the Bourse was agitated; the despatch was too short; the details came too slow; reports followed rumours too rapidly. But the news was substantiated; and some modern Southey will make a poem, "for it was a glorious victory."

Onward march the heavy tramp of thousands. The Emperor is not taken, the King is not dead, the patriot General is not a prisoner; but, with determination strengthened with success, they head the army; they wave their banners, and with the bugle charge—their followers shout "A Bonaparte!" "A Savoy!" "A Garibaldi!"

Cry, Liberty! and let slip the red artillery!

One flash of lightning sends the exciting news throughout the world. One paragraph in the Milan proclamation smacks of former days. Memories of another age are freshened. The old tragedies—Marengo, Lodi, Castiglione, Mondovi, Arcole, Rivoli—are again upon the stage. The actors, as in that generation, are Frenchmen; the spectators are the world. The Emperor knows his people, and writes—with quick, nervous, earnest pen—"In ten days our armies have fought four battles; gained one grand victory; placed 35,000 Austrians hors de combat; taken seventeen cannon, two standards, and 8000 prisoners!" He could have added, "Soldiers, your children and your children's children will say that he was a soldier in the grand army of Italy."

I had written thus far when some despatches of General Gault to his wife and family were placed in my hand. The letters are from Magenta, Balbiano, and Milan. Excited with victory, fatigued with action, he paints with vivid language passing events. Let me condense his advices into a paragraph. He passed through the fire and smoke of Magenta—bold, brave, and decisive were his troops. From morn till night the cannon roared, the musketry rattled, and amid the smoke comrades fell on every side. Five out of the eight horsemen that composed his escort were shot down. Espinasse is dead; Clerc is no more; friends are missing; our troops everywhere victorious; the Austrians everywhere flying. During the heat of the battle of Melegnano heaven's artillery roared above the noise of action—it rained, it thundered, the skies flashed fire. The storm above was even more terrible than that below. The mock tempest of the theatre was as chaff before the whirlwind in comparison.

The General speaks of the Emperor's entrée into Milan as an ovation worthy of the Cæsars. Fair ladies met them, and brave men. Bequests were showered down upon them, and vivas, loud and long, made the welkin ring.

Judging from their successes, the officers believe that peace will come in the autumn; that the war will be short, sharp, and surprising. Those, however, are their opinions—not mine. Prussia and England may ask for mediation; but 'tis difficult mediating with a conqueror. Napoleon has all the cards, and he knows it. Do you suppose that he will throw up his hand? Most certainly he is too clever for that. When every Austrian has left the Italian border he will talk about a Congress, not before; and he is right.

France grows stronger as each sun goes down. Each victory cements his hold upon the people. There was no mistake about the illuminations; I saw them, and heard the cries of "Long life for the Imperial family!" when the Empress rode through the Elysian Fields.

The Emperor has the Army, all-powerful; the Navy, equal to England's; the Church, no small auxiliary; the Treasury, overflowing with the new subscription; and now we know he has the People.

The heir who, on succeeding to his estates, finds them incumbered with mortgages, loaded with claims, bad management everywhere, and no ready money, naturally sets about repairing his fortunes. So the French Emperor organised army, built navy, planned loans, made treaties, and continued, as he commenced, the friend of England. He tells you beforehand what he intends to do, and always does it. He tells the truth, but not the whole truth.

The Austrians acknowledge themselves thus far defeated; but now look out for French reverses. They must come. One side

cannot always win. Prussia shows signs of rendering aid, hence the Austrians retire. Some grand battles will be fought before that triangle of fortresses is taken. The war has only commenced: the end is not yet.

The Lichtensteins, the Zobel, and the Schwarzenbergs have been defeated in fair fight; and, smarting under disgrace, they will enter the next battle with desperation.

A friend of mine has just arrived from Austria. He saw the entire army as it passed Trieste for the battle-ground. The soldiers, he says, are magnificent men, but the officers do not equal them. He was at Venice: all there were disappointed at delay in Piedmont in not marching on Turin. Nobody understands why Maximilian was disgraced. A Colonel to-day has more influence than the Emperor's brother. Venice is strongly fortified. Gun-boats can take it, and Prince Napoleon can enter from the rear; but the fleet cannot bombard.

The Austrian soldiers don't stand fire. A few rounds make them turn. The army seems demoralised; they don't fight as though it pleased them; while the allied forces are delirious with their success.

What an earthquake is to the natural world, what a revolution is to the political world, what a panic is to the commercial world, this war is to the moral world—shattering all our peace congresses, our boasted civilisation, to the four winds of heaven.

As in the British Parliament, so is it in Lombardy—three Richards in the field—Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel against the Hapsburg, like Russell and Palmerston against Derby. Bright is the Garibaldi, and his guerrilla speechmaking is as fatal in the House as is the Italian's warfare in the field.

In England, as in Austrian Italy, three Richards are in the field. Achilles embraces Agamemnon and defeats Hector. In Italy, as in England, everybody waits for the next grand battle.

A committee, with the Princess Clotilde at its head, has been nominated "by the Empress-Regent in Council," to receive and distribute sums subscribed for the relief of the wounded of the army of Italy, and their families. A donation to the fund will thus be made compulsory on all "good Imperialists."

General Espinasse was buried at Bordeaux on Friday week. The funeral was conducted with great pomp. The father-in-law of the deceased was the chief mourner. The pall-bearers were the Prefect of the Gironde; General de Tartas, the military intendant; M. Amand, deputy for Bordeaux; the principal president of the Imperial Court; the Procurator-General; the Mayor of Bordeaux; and the Commissary of Marine. General de Tartas pronounced the funeral oration.

##### BELGIUM.

The King of the Belgians arrived at Brussels on Saturday, and presided at a council of ministers. His Majesty afterwards received Prince Esterhazy, ex-Austrian Minister in London, who had arrived in Brussels on the previous day, on his way to England. On Wednesday his Majesty left for England.

The Belgian *Moniteur* announces that as the health of the Duchess of Brabant and the Count de Hainault is going on so satisfactorily no further bulletin will be published.

##### AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree orders the payment of interest on the national loan during the continuance of the war to be made in bank-notes with premium (agio) instead of in specie. For the period until the end of September the agio is fixed at 25 per cent. The payment of duties and taxes by coupons of the loan remains valid and unaltered. It is, however, left to the option of the public to request payment of the interest on the said national loan in Government bonds, which, after five years from the date the interest on the national loan becomes due, will be repaid with compound interest at the rate of 128 gulden for every 100 gulden in specie.

##### PRUSSIA.

The Berlin journals represent that the mobilisation of the Prussian army is a mere defensive act. If (say they) England and Russia are arming, how much more necessary that Prussia should do so, that she may be prepared to defend the independence of Europe, which would be menaced if new arrangements could be taken in Europe without the assent of the great Powers? Prussia does not intervene for foreign interests, but for her own influence in the councils of Europe; she intervenes for the German fatherland, and for the liberty and peace of Europe.

The official *Preussische Zeitung* of Wednesday adopts a loftier tone, though the meaning is as obscure as the language is loud-sounding. In a leading article it says, amongst other things:—

The Franco-Sardinian army is moving near the frontiers of Germany. The Prussian Government has repeatedly declared that it regards the security of Germany as intrusted to its care. The Italian conflict is assuming ever-increasing dimensions. England and Russia are arming on the greatest scale. The Prussian Government would be faithless to its duty, and to the sense of the nation, if it should refuse to act commensurately with that spirit by which Prussia has become great. Prussia is free from every engagement; she obeys only those obligations which spring from the innermost nature of her State interests. It will be soon seen whether Prussia's initiative will be supported by the necessary impress of the German States. Prussia's policy stands firm, and whoever lays obstacles in its way may consider that he is rendering services to the enemies of the Fatherland.

The subscription to the Prussian loan of 30,000,000 thalers has amounted to the sum of 31,875,100 thalers. Each person will have his subscription reduced in proportion to the small surplus which exists.

The *Preussische Zeitung* of Tuesday states itself authorised to declare that the communication of the correspondent of the *Nord* respecting a letter alleged to have been written by the Prince Regent to the Emperor Napoleon on the character of the mobilisation of the sixth corps d'armée is entirely an invention.

##### NAPLES.

Amnesties have been proclaimed of those political prisoners who were not comprised in the amnesties of December 27 and March 18 last. Pardon is extended to "attendibili" and suspected persons. Ordinary sentences are shortened by three years.

##### UNITED STATES.

It is believed that the United States Government is about to issue a declaration of neutrality, setting forth the principles of international law which it maintains respecting the rights of neutrals.

President Buchanan, in consequence of the observations of the British Government on the inefficiency of the United States Government's endeavours to repress the participation of American vessels in the slave trade, is about to dispatch a number of gun-boats to the coast of Africa.

Recent investigations in the Post Office department at Washington led to the belief that Government was suffering to the extent of 1,000,000 dollars a year by the use of counterfeit postage-stamps.

Advices from Utah represent that the people are in an excited and turbulent condition bordering on rebellion. Governor Cumming had issued a proclamation ordering the Mormon militia, who had assembled for belligerent purposes, to disperse. These are a portion of the militia called out by the Governor to resist the entrance of the Government troops during the session of the Court of Salt Lake City. The Mormons are being augmented every month by the arrival of foreign converts. By the latest accounts, however, the apprehensions of a Mormon outbreak in Utah seem to have considerably subsided.

Eight white men prospecting for silver near Honey Lake have been killed by Indians; and the house of Colonel Stevenson, at Red Bluff, was burned on the 11th ult. Stevenson's wife, another woman, and five children, perished in the flames.

The *Arizonian* of the 19th ult. is filled with accounts of the proceedings of a band of regulators, who had driven all Mexicans from Sonora Valley, and had committed several murders. The Americans at Tubac publicly denounced these outrages, and a company of troops has been detailed from Fort Buchanan to prevent their further proceedings.

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The following telegrams were received at Mr. Reuter's office on Friday (yesterday) morning:—

VIENNA, June 23.—The Austrian Government formally declares that the cruelties attributed to General d'Urban in the message of Count Cavour are entirely devoid of foundation. Details will be published shortly. Prince Esterhazy's visit to London is unaccompanied by any official mission whatever.

TURIN, Thursday, June 23.—The main body of the Austrian army is on the left bank of the Mincio. The Piedmontese have advanced towards Peschiera, and after a vigorous encounter repulsed the outposts of the enemy, who lost several killed. The entire French force has passed the Chiasso at Montechiaro, pushed a reconnaissance as far as Goito, and surprised the great Austrian Guard (Grande Garde Autrichienne), which lost nine prisoners and some killed.

WEIMAR, Thursday night, June 23.—The Grand Duchess Dowager, mother of the Princess of Prussia and aunt of the Emperor Alexander, died this evening at eight o'clock.

##### INDIA.

By the Overland Mail we have dates from Bombay to the 23rd of May. The chief point of interest is the discontent of the East India Company's troops at being transferred, without re-enlistment, to the Queen's service, and the consequent payment of the new bounty. The Bombay correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"Not only at Meerut, but also at Allahabad and at Gwalior, a mutinous spirit has been exhibited by a portion of the European troops of the late Company's army. Lord Clyde appears to have acted with promptitude and discretion. Immediately on hearing of the disaffection at Meerut, he left Simla for Meerut, and, having reached Kussowlee on his way thither, he issued an order directing a special court of inquiry to be convened for investigating the complaints of the men. At Kussowlee he received a telegram, stating that his presence was no longer required, and, accordingly, he retraced his steps. Colonel Johnson, Acting Adjutant-General of Artillery, shortly afterwards started from Meerut to Calcutta, to consult the Governor-General. Some of the Queen's troops, and among them a troop of the Royal Artillery, are said to sympathise with the malcontents. Government has thought fit to put forth an official statement of the Meerut affair. It has also officially contradicted the rumour respecting the sentiments of the Royal Artillery. By intelligence from Allahabad, up to the 10th of May, the excitement among a portion of the old Company's European troops at that station had not subsided at that date. At Lahore, on the evening of the 11th of May, a few of the men of the 1st troop, 2nd brigade, Horse Artillery, refused to turn out for drill, but, after a short expostulation from their officers, they returned to their duty. Colonel Radcliffe, commanding her Majesty's 75th Regiment at Meerut, has recently written a letter to the *Delhi Gazette*, vindicating the loyalty and good discipline of his regiment. A rumour had got abroad that that regiment sympathised with the disaffected. Major Light, commanding No. 21 Bengal light field-battery at Gwalior, has also published a letter, dated the 15th of May, in the same paper, in which he says that, although his men had petitioned against what they deemed a wrong, yet they had never disobeyed an order, or exhibited a spirit similar to the 3rd European Regiment at the same station. The cry of the discontented is, that they are disposed of by an Act of Parliament as if they were so many slaves."

By the Calcutta mail, of the 17th of May, we learn that the discontent manifested by the late Company's European troops is arrested.

A proposal to reduce the salary of all unconvicted officers drawing 500 rupees a month, or upwards, 15 per cent, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India, is now pending the decision of the Governor-General in Council.

The Madras *Athenaeum* has been informed that it is the intention of Sir C. Trevelyan to dispense with the services of the Body Guard.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The Marseilles papers announce that the Ministry of the Pacha of Egypt has suspended the Suez Canal works. M. de Lesseps has published a protest, recalling the recent formal engagements of Said Pacha concerning the Suez Canal project. The French Consul in Egypt has officially offered his mediation.

GREECE.—Advices have been received from Athens on the 14th inst. A change of Ministry has taken place. Major-General Milius has been appointed Minister of War; Riga Palamidi, Minister for the Interior; Conduriotis, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Zaimis, Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN PORTUGAL.—The Prince of Wales and his suite, accompanied by Dom Pedro V. and Mr. Howard, have visited the lines of Torres Vedras and the Convent of Batalha. The lines are not at all in a good state of preservation, decay, the lapse of years, and the peasantry's need of stone, having done much to fill up the fosse and level the redoubts; still there remain many forts in tolerably good order, as are the redoubts and the traverses for the guns, the latter of which are made of solid blocks of marble.

A VISIT TO GARIBALDI.—A gentleman, lately returned from a tour in Switzerland, has sent to the *Times* an account of a visit he paid, with some friends, to General Garibaldi, at Como. The most interesting portion of the letter is as follows:—"We drove through quiet streets crowded with armed men to the Albergo del Angelo, and were received and shown rooms just as we should have been a year ago, only there was a guard in the gateway, and we passed a room full of officers writing, for the General had here taken up his headquarters. We did not consider that it would be a serious breach of the neutrality of the nation if we paid our respects to the Garibaldi who defended Rome, and who, amid all the blunders and disasters of '48, showed that only time and opportunity were wanting to develop in the Italians a single-minded heroism and constancy worthy of ancient Rome. After lunch we went in our cards, and a message came from the aide-de-camp saying that the General was asleep, but that as soon as he awoke he would present them, and had no doubt he would be happy to receive us. After an hour's saunter among the volunteers we were informed that the General would be happy to wait upon the ladies, and in a short time he was shown in. He proved as different from what we expected as was the state of the town from that reported. From his portrait and warlike exploits I had pictured to myself a very tall, large man, of sallow complexion, with long black hair and beard, with something of the romantic air of those Spanish guerrilla chiefs who sang their own songs to the guitar or killed people with equal gusto. Just the reverse. I could scarcely believe that the quiet, unaffected, gentlemanly man who entered and sat down with us was Garibaldi. He is of middle height, not more than five feet seven or eight inches, I should think; a square-shouldered, deep-chested, powerful man, without being at all heavy. He has a healthy English complexion, with brown hair and beard, rather light, both slightly touched with gray, and cut very short. His head shows a very fine development, mental as well as moral, and his face is good, though not remarkable to a casual observer—nothing to show the man who could form and carry out such plans as the retreat from Rome or the capture of Como; but when he spoke of the oppression and sufferings of his country, the lip and eye told the deep feeling long suppressed, and the steadfast, daring character of the man. A child would stop him in the street to ask him what o'clock it was, but the man condemned to be shot in half-an-hour would never, after a look of that calm, determined face, waste time in asking mercy upon earth. During our long interview he spoke much of passing events (except his own share), but without southern gesticulation. He has the calm manner and appearance of the English gentleman and officer. It was only when he spoke of the generous sympathy of the people of England with the sufferings of Italy that his Saxon-like calmness gave way; then, as he assured us again and again how thoroughly it was appreciated by Italians of every class, and how grateful they were for it, he showed that the warm blood of Italy burned in his veins. My impression had been that his operations were more the result of rash impulse than military calculation; but it was palpable that, strong as may be his impulses, they are thoroughly under control. Bold and enterprising, even to apparent rashness, he is no doubt; but he is also cool and calculating; and as I watched him on the opposite side of the table, telling the ladies of his voyages to China and the antipodes as pleasantly and calmly as if in a London drawing-room, while at any moment he might be interrupted by the fire of an overpowering Austrian force brought by railway to his outpost, I felt no doubt that in case of the very worst he had arranged exactly what to do, and would do it. But what impressed me most was the mental calibre of the man; I met him with the idea that he was little more than a dashing popular military leader. I parted from him with the conviction that his warlike career is a mere episode in history, and that his true greatness will be seen in the political regeneration and government of his country."



## THE WAR.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war seems to indicate that a great battle on the Mincio is imminent. The hostile armies are nearly face to face, and probably the outposts are within sight of each other. After their retreat from the field of Magenta, the Austrian forces are now concentrated in the neighbourhood of Peschiera. It seems that their seven corps-d'armée retired in three columns, and their line of retreat was close to the north bank of the Po. On the other hand, the allies pursued the most northerly road, the King of Sardinia and Garibaldi occupying the left flank. The allies clung to the high ground near Brescia and the western shores of the Lago di Garda. In fact, on the 17th the Austrians occupied the left bank of the Chiese, with Montechiaro as their centre, their right wing at Lonato, their left wing at Castel Goffredo—a space of about ten miles. But the telegram from Brescia of the 20th of June announced that they had abandoned the positions along this line, which they had been fortifying with great care; whilst the French Emperor had left Brescia in order, it was said, to advance. Now we are informed that the allies actually occupy, not only Montechiaro, on the Chiese, but Lonato, a mile from the south-western corner of the Lago di Garda, where the Austrian Emperor was reviewing troops last Saturday; and, lastly, Castiglione. However, it seems clear that a great battle must be fought on the Mincio, and the latest accounts seem to show that it will take place on the left bank.

We give from the telegraphic despatches a few particulars of the movements of the opposing armies.

A despatch from Turin, dated Saturday last, states that "on the 14th inst. the Sardinian army took up its position on the Mella, near Brescia. Forces have been dispatched to observe the mouths of the Upper Oglio. Garibaldi advanced on the 15th towards Lonato. It is asserted that the Austrians are concentrated at Montechiaro, with a strong rearguard at Castenedola. General d'Urban occupied Capriano on the 14th, but abandoned it the following night." By another despatch from Turin on the same day we learn that the Emperor entered Brescia with the King, who had gone to meet him. Popular enthusiasm accompanied the march of the allied troops, who all through Lombardy received one continued ovation. The communities on the right of the Tiber, and also Litta de Castello, have pronounced for the national cause.

A telegram from Berne on Saturday (via France) says:—"The Austrians in great force have occupied the pass of the Stelvio, blown up the Devil's-bridge, and brought up their artillery into the pass. They have also made intrenchments at Nanders. A French corps-d'armée of 3000 men is advancing by forced marches against this position. Some of Garibaldi's officers are organising a free corps in the Valtellina."

The Emperor of Austria (according to a despatch from Verona on Saturday) reviewed on that morning the 7th and 8th corps-d'armée, at the camp of Lonato. He was most enthusiastically cheered. The confidence of the troops has reached the highest point.

The following particulars of a combat at Castenedola were received at Turin on Sunday:—"General Garibaldi, wishing to throw a bridge across the Chiese, in order to keep open communication with Brescia, placed part of his troops at Rezzato and Trepointi, to oppose the Austrian vanguard, which had advanced as far as that place. Some companies of Cacciatori dell' Alpi attacked the enemy's outposts. The Austrians yielded, and were pursued as far as Castenedola, where the main body of the enemy attempted to surround us, but our troops immediately withdrew. General Garibaldi then came to the rescue, and succeeded in bringing our men to their former positions, causing great loss to the enemy. We had 100 killed and wounded. The King ordered the 4th division to advance to the position, and General Cialdini accordingly led part of his division to Rezzato, to support General Garibaldi. The Austrians withdrew from Castenedola, after having blown up the bridge over the Chiese, near Montechiaro."

An official bulletin, published at Turin, on Sunday, asserts:—"The Austrians finished on the 16th instant the evacuation of Montechiaro. Their right wing is said to have gone to Lonato, taking the direction of Peschiera. Their centre occupies the heights of Castiglione, and their left has gone towards Castel-Goffredo. During the last few days 80,000 Austrians, with 6000 horses and twelve batteries, have passed through Montechiaro. On the 17th inst. the allied army of Italy made a forward movement."

Another, published at Turin, on Tuesday, says:—"According to advices from Brescia to the 18th inst. the Sardinian army preserves its positions before Brescia at Rezzato and Castenedola. The French army occupies Brescia and its environs in line with the Sardinians. On the 17th inst. the Austrians re-occupied Montechiaro in force."

The following advices were received at Turin, on Tuesday, from Brescia, to the 19th inst.:—"General Garibaldi marched yesterday morning (the 18th) from Salò towards Desenzano, but, meeting with the enemy in considerable force, withdrew. An Austrian steamer on the Lago di Garda fired on his men, but our artillery silenced it."

A despatch from Verona (via Vienna) informs us that the Emperor of Austria transferred his headquarters to Villafranca on Monday.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday morning contains the following telegram:—"Brescia, June 20.—It is announced that the Austrians, who in great force had occupied strong positions at Lonato, Castiglione, and Montechiaro, where they had fortified themselves with care by embattlementing the walls, cutting the bridges, and constructing numerous batteries, have abandoned all those positions. The Emperor has left Brescia to-day in order to advance."

Official bulletins published at Turin on Wednesday were to the following effect:—"Yesterday the Emperor and the King quitted Brescia for the camp, amid the 'vivas' and acclamations of the populace. The allied armies have occupied Lonato, Castiglione, and Montechiaro. Austrian troops are constructing a telegraph line between Botzen and Landeck. Austrian troops of the Italian regiments are repassing through the Tyrol for Germany; 3000 of them have arrived at Mals, and 3000 more are to follow. The Austrians continue to construct blockhouses, redoubts, and fortifications at Nanders."

A letter from Pavia in the *Opinione* of Turin states that the dead on the battle-field of Magenta have been buried in such haste that restitential effluvia are perceptible as far as Abbiate Grasso. Measures are to be taken by the authorities to remedy this evil.

The following official bulletin was published at Turin on Wednesday:—"Advices have been received from Arezzo to the 21st. The Swiss regiments which have left Rome attacked Perugia on the 20th instant. Great resistance was made, notwithstanding that the defenders were few. After three hours fight outside the town the Swiss entered, and the combat continued for two hours in the streets. The Swiss trampled down and killed even women and inoffensive persons. The next day the outrages, arrests, and firing on the people recommenced. The town is in a state of siege."

**THE FRENCH ON THEIR MARCH.**—The rice-fields have quite disappeared, and the corn-fields are much less frequent. Instead of them the eye roams over large plots of grass, chiefly thick lucerne, which is grown in large quantities in this country, renowned for its dairies. The formal inclosures beyond are so completely hidden by the richness of the brushwood and the free growth of the trees that they seem the borders of a considerable forest, just sufficiently cleared to admit the grass plot. All this mass of verdure is animated by the song of the nightingale, the blackbird, and lark, who seem to have forgotten the numerous sportsmen of Lombardy, or perhaps think that while the cry is "Morte à l'Autrichien!" they, as good patriots, have nothing to fear. From Milan all along to the Adda the villages succeed each other with as much rapidity almost as in the neighbourhood of London, only they are picturesque Italian villages, and not uniform suburban hamlets. Besides these you almost every moment meet one of the cascini, or large detached farmhouses, or see them in the distance, peeping out of the trees beyond the road. Every one is the centre of groups of peasants, who seem to have forgotten their work in their anxiety to have a look at the troops. Everywhere you are greeted by the sounds of music and glasses, gaping crowds saluting and crying "Evviva!" troops reposing and refreshing themselves; the whole looks like going to a fair. And through this jubilee the soldiers have to march by easy stages. When they arrive at the halt for the day they encamp in green fields to the right and to the left; the tents are soon pitched; there is plenty of wine, bread, and meat, plenty of wood to cook with, and water everywhere. A detachment goes to the village to fetch clean straw, and the bivouac is as comfortable as can be. Now and then, indeed, a shower comes down to spoil the fun, but no one cares much about this while there is plenty to eat and drink, and the next morning the sun does the rest. Not the least important part of the afternoon's business is foraging for dainties, which is pleasant work among such numbers of rich farms; eggs, fowls, and milk are never wanting, nor is the payment at full market price only, but often rather more. If it goes on like this the peasant will soon lose his fear of war, which, in his mind, is always equivalent to giving with-

out re-ceiving.—Letter from the Allied Headquarters.

## WAR NOTES.

General Klapka has issued from the French headquarters a stirring address to the Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian army, reminding them of 1849, and calling upon them to desert their colours.

More than ten tons of old linen have already been deposited at the twelve mairies of Paris, for the wounded of the army of Italy.

The *Patrie* anticipates that the conduct of Bavaria in allowing Austrian troops to cross her territory will give rise to very serious remonstrances on the part of France.

King Victor Emmanuel has officially declared that he will not consent to the annexation of any part of the Roman States to Sardinia.

The *Messaggero* of Modena of the 15th is headed with the cross of Savoy.

The *Vienna Gazette* states that the Archduke Charles Louis, Governor of the Tyrol, has granted leave of absence to all persons in the civil service who may be disposed to take an active part in the defence of the country by entering the ranks of the Tyrolean chasseurs.

The manufactories of firearms in France are now very busily employed. That at St. Etienne has just sent off 25,000 muskets to Sardinia, and other orders are being executed for Russia, Switzerland, and the United States.

A letter from Milan, of the 12th, says:—"Yesterday evening the band of the Guides, so well known in London and at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, played for two hours before the portico of the Scala. Among other airs, 'God Save the Queen' was given. Most of the hearers know it as well as I did."

The *Milan Gazette* publishes a letter from Venice, in which it is related that, on the 6th, the authorities of that city ordered a grand illumination for the "victory" of Magenta. The Venetians, it is added, were thrown into consternation at this news, but were soon consoled on seeing at a distance the French fleet illuminating also.

At the French Ministry of Marine measures are being taken for selecting from the marine infantry a body of sharpshooters to be embarked on board the squadron of Admiral Bouet-Willamez.

"The town of Varese," says the *Milan Gazette*, "has decided that its principal promenade shall be called the Corso Victor-Emmanuel II., and the principal street named Garibaldi."

A new journal established at Milan by the Sardinian Government, and called the *Lombardia*, announces in its first number that Count Luigi Belgiojoso has been appointed Podestà (mayor) of Milan.

At Novara there are two large airy hospitals, one civil and the other military. All the ladies of the place, without exception of rank or position, have offered their services to the surgeons as nurses, and their conduct is stated to be admirable. They may be seen with white aprons and tucked-up sleeves, comforting and relieving the sufferers.

The Governor of Milan has issued a decree enacting that all deeds and other legal documents drawn up by notaries are henceforth to begin with the words: "Under the reign of his Majesty Victor Emmanuel II., King of Sardinia, Prince of Piedmont, &c., &c." The sentences of tribunals are to begin with: "In virtue of the powers received from his Majesty Victor Emmanuel, &c., &c."

The French and Austrian Governments have severally published statements of the respective losses of their armies at the battle of Magenta. The French army is said to have lost 323 killed, 2165 wounded, and 470 missing. The losses of the Austrian army are declared to have amounted to 1865 killed, 4348 wounded, and 4000 missing.

The *Milan Gazette* states that Governor Vigliani is actively engaged in organising the national guard of that city for the preservation of public order and the defence of the city. By a decree of the 15th he has suppressed the passport regulations as regards Lombardy and Piedmont. Henceforth, therefore, any person wishing to go over from Lombardy into Piedmont need only present the certificate of good conduct which used to be issued by the old Government; while the Piedmontese crossing over into Lombardy will have to produce their certificate of communal inscription.

The *Vienna Gazette* publishes the proclamation addressed by the Duke of Modena to his people on his departing from his States. In order, he says, not to expose his people to the evils inseparable from a probably useless defence, he had come to a resolution to leave the territory "with a certain number of his faithful troops." At the same time, not to leave the country without Government, he decrees the establishment of a Regency, governing in his name; and he commands that in case of this Provisional Government being hindered or interfered with in its functions, it shall dissolve, after protesting against the violence of "usurpers and rebels," to whom it will leave the responsibility of their acts. The proclamation is dated from the Ducal palace the 11th of June.

The *Austrian Correspondence* announces that the French Government has strongly disapproved the conduct of the Admiral of the French fleet before Venice in capturing some barques belonging to fishermen.

The declaration has been published that Mantua is in a state of siege, and the provisioning of the place has been ordered. Lombard-Venetian bank notes, to the total amount of 50,000,000 of florins, will be issued, the acceptance of which is to be obligatory.

The French naval expedition now on its way to the waters of Venice is said to consist of 120 flat-bottomed boats, sheathed with iron, and armed with rifle-cannon, suitable to ascend the Adige and the Po, and disembark an army to take the Austrians in the rear while the allies attack in front.

The *Ost. Deutsche Post* says that the Austrians have broken up the railway from Milan to Brescia; but the railway which joins Mantua, Verona, and Venice, remains intact; and the journal trusts that the Austrians will make good use of it against their enemies.

The new Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army, General Count Schlick de Barrano and Weisskirch, Aulic Councillor and Chamberlain to the Emperor Francis Joseph, was born, in 1789, at Prague. He was orderly officer to the Emperor Francis II., and took part in all the principal engagements of the period. He lost an eye at the battle of Wachen, which prevented his being employed during the campaign of 1814. The remainder of his promotion to that of General of Division took place during a time of peace. After the revolution of Vienna, in 1848, he was appointed commandant of a corps-d'armée, not more than 8000 strong. He took a brilliant part in opposing the junction of the armies of Dembinski and Georgy, and in co-operating by that manoeuvre in the surrender of Georgy to the Russians. In 1854, when Austria armed at the time of the Eastern question, he had successively the command of the 1st and 4th corps-d'armées in Galicia. General Schlick is very popular in the Austrian Army.

**ALLEGED CRUELTY OF FIELD-MARSHAL LIEUTENANT URBAN.**—Count Cavour has addressed the following circular to all the Ministers and representatives of Sardinia abroad:—"Sir,—In a former circular despatch I had the honour of informing the Legations of his Majesty of the acts of spoliation committed by the Austrian army in the Sardinian provinces which it occupied. I now have to inform you that a judicial investigation has been made. It will prove that Austria has brutally violated the laws of war, and that the conduct of her troops is not that which distinguishes civilised nations. The results of this investigation will be communicated in due time to the Legations. But one fact has now been legally confirmed, which I wish to hold up to the indignation of every Cabinet of Europe. Published by the press it might not be credited: the Government must make it known officially, and guarantee its truth. On the 20th of May, the same day as the battle of Montebello, at about eleven a.m., some Austrian troops were encamped on the heights of Torricella, a small district of the province of Voghera. A patrol, after having arrested the constable (*quaiere*) of the tribunal whom it met, and having compelled him to act as a guide, entered the village and penetrated the house of the farmers Cignoli. Having searched every part of the house, the soldiers ordered all the members of the Cignoli family, and some other persons who happened to be in the farmyard, to follow them. The search had resulted in the discovery of a small leather bag, containing a small amount of shot (*plomb de chasse*). The persons arrested were nine in number—viz., Pierre Cignoli, 60 years of age; Antoine Cignoli, 50 years; Jerome Cignoli, 35 years; Charles Cignoli, 19 years; Barthelmy Cignoli, 17 years; Antoine Setti, 26 years; Gaspard Riccardi, 43 years; Hermenegilde San Pellegrin, 14 years; Louis Achille, 18 years. There were also an old man of 60 and a child of 14 years. The patrol led them up to the Austrian commander, who was on horseback on the high road, in the midst of his men. After exchanging a few words in German with the soldiers in charge of the prisoners the commandant told the constable who had served as a guide to remain where he was. He then ordered the nine unfortunate peasants, who could not make themselves understood, and who were trembling all over, to descend into a path along the road side; they had scarcely gone a few steps when the commandant gave a signal to a platoon to fire on them. Eight of these unfortunate men fell dead; old Cignoli, mortally wounded, gave no signs of life. The Austrian troops resumed their march, and the commandant, turning to the constable, told him he might go, and that he might not be detained by other Austrian troops in the neighbourhood he gave him a card to present if necessary as a safe conduct. This card was a simple visiting card, bearing, under a Count's coronet, this name—'Feld-Marschall-Lieutenant Urban.' This card is kept with the other documents of the investigation. Shortly afterwards the inhabitants approached the spot where this horrible butchery had taken place. Old Cignoli, who had recovered his senses, was taken to the hospital at Voghera, where he died five days afterwards. Such enormities need no comment. It is an assassination as cowardly as it is vile, and of which at most an example could be found only among savages and barbarians. You are requested, Sir, to communicate this despatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government to which you are accredited, and I beg of you, at the same time, to receive the assurance of my distinguished consideration."

## THE BATTLE OF MELEGNANO.

## FRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The *Moniteur* contains the following official report of the battle of Melegnano, addressed by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers to the Emperor:—

MELEGNANO, June 10.

Sire,—Your Majesty gave me the order yesterday to proceed with the 1st corps along the Lodi road to drive the enemy out of San Juliano and Melegnano, informing me that for this operation I should be joined by the 2nd corps, commanded by Marshal M'Mahon.

I immediately went to San Donato to arrange with the Marshal, and we agreed that he should attack San Juliano with his 1st division; that after expelling the enemy he would make for Carpinello, in order to cross the Lambro, the approaches to which are very difficult; and that thence he would proceed to Mediglia.

The 2nd division was to take, at San Martino, the road which would conduct through Trivulzo and Casanova to Bettola; and then it was to advance to the left of Mediglia in such a manner as to turn the position of Melegnano.

It was agreed that the 1st corps should advance in full strength along the Melegnano high road, and, at the spot marked "Betoima" on the map, should detach to the right the first division, which, passing through Civesio and Viboldone, should go on to Mezzano, establish at this spot a battery of twelve guns to play first of all against Pedriano, and afterwards against the cemetery of Melegnano, where the enemy had intrenched himself and established strong batteries.

That the 2nd division of the 1st corps, having left San Juliano, should go to San Brera, and establish there also a battery of twelve guns, to play against the cemetery and enfilade the road from Melegnano to Lodi.

Lastly, that the 3rd division of the same corps should advance direct on Melegnano and carry the town, concurrently with the 1st and 2nd divisions, as soon as the fire of our artillery should have produced disorder there.

The 1st division, leaving Melegnano on its left, had orders to bear on Cerro; the 2nd and 3rd on Sordio, where they were to expect the 2nd corps also proceeding thither through Dresano and Casalmaiocco.

For these dispositions to have entire success time would be requisite for their completion, and in commanding me to operate on the same day that I left San Pietro l'Omo, your Majesty rendered my task more difficult, for the head of the 3rd division of the 1st corps could not enter into line before half-past three o'clock, so greatly was the road obstructed by the convoys of the 2nd and 4th corps. However, at half-past two o'clock I ordered Marshal M'Mahon to march on San Juliano. Not finding the enemy there he forced the Lambro, although a bridge was marked on the map at Carpinello, and continued his movement on Mediglia. At half-past five the 3rd division of the 1st corps arrived to within some 1200 metres from Melegnano, occupied by the enemy, who had thrown up a barricade about 500 metres in front across the road, and established batteries at the very entrance of the town, behind a cutting as high as the first houses. I ordered General Bazaine to draw up his division for the attack; a battalion of Zouaves was thrown forward and on the flanks, as sharpshooters. The enemy received us with a cannonade that might have become dangerous, as the balls raked the road we had to take in column. Our artillery replied successfully to that of the Austrians, and General Forgeot, with two batteries and the sharpshooters of the 1st division at Mezzano, supported on our right the attack we were about to commence. I ordered the knapsacks to be thrown down, and the 2nd battalion of Zouaves, followed by the whole of the 1st brigade, to charge at double quick pace. The Austrians had lined with a cloud of sharpshooters the first houses of the town, the cutting of the road and the churchyard, and yet they could not resist our onslaught, but, beating a retreat right and left, made a vigorous resistance in the streets, at the castle, and behind the hedges and the walls of the gardens, were completely driven out of the town by nine at night.

The 2nd division, on its arrival near Melegnano, bore to the left of the 3rd, following the river side, and took or killed the enemies whom we had already driven from the upper town and thoroughfares. Marshal M'Mahon was able even to send after the Austrians some balls and bullets on the Lodi road, for on the noise of our musketry he had advanced on Cologno.

The enemy's resistance has been vigorous. The bayonet was used several times; in one of the offensive returns of the Austrians, the eagle of the 33rd, for a moment in danger, was bravely defended.

The losses of the enemy are considerable; the streets and places near the town are strewn with their dead; 1200 wounded Austrians have been brought to our ambulances; we have made between eight and nine hundred prisoners, and taken one gun. Our loss amounts to 943 men killed or wounded, but, as in all the previous engagements, the officers have been struck in a large proportion. General Bazaine and General Goze have received contusions; the colonel of the 1st Regiment of Zouaves was killed; the colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the 33rd were wounded; in all, thirteen officers have been slain and fifty-six wounded.

I have the honour of sending to the Emperor, with the account of these losses, the propositions made by the generals of divisions and approved by me. I beg him to attend to it, and to treat the 1st corps with his usual benevolence.

I shall specially recommend to him Colonel Anselme, my chief of the staff, proposed to be a general of brigade; Commander Foy, whose horse was wounded, and who is proposed to be a lieutenant-colonel; Commander Melin, proposed to be an officer of the Legion of Honour; Captain Rambaud, for whose promotion I have already asked; and M. Franchetti, a non-commissioned officer in the 1st African Chasseurs, my porte-guidon, who was wounded at my side.—I am respectfully your Majesty's most humble and faithful subject, The Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS.

## AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

VERONA, June 13, Four p.m.

We are now in a position to give full particulars of the action of the rearguard at Melegnano, and of the evacuation of Piacenza. On the 8th inst. the Roden brigade, belonging to the Berger rearguard division, of the eighth corps-d'armée, was at Melegnano. At half-past five p.m. three columns of the enemy, coming from Milan, advanced against that place. The column of attack, which advanced by the main road, consisted of three battalions, six guns, and a division of cavalry. Of the two other columns that on the right was of the same strength, but with ten guns and a rocket-battery; that of the left was rather weaker, and had only two guns. At a quarter to six o'clock the enemy commenced the attack by a brisk fire of artillery. The battery of the Roden brigade replied to the fire of the enemy's artillery, which was twice as numerous as ours, so effectively as to inflict heavy losses upon it. After the lapse of an hour, during which Roden's brigade had once penetrated into Melegnano, the enemy's infantry made a powerful attack against the right flank of the brigade, threatening its communication by the bridge of the Lambro, and its line of retreat towards Lodi, with forces so greatly superior that the detachments which had entered Melegnano were of course recalled. The battery kept up its fire well to the last. During this interval the Boer brigade, who had kept in the rear of Melegnano, but come up to support the troops engaged, and taking up a position near Castello Bernardi, occupied that domain, chosen as the point of junction, up to the moment at which the last wounded were removed; it there received the detachment which retired from Melegnano, whilst the enemy, who had passed to the left bank of the Lambro, completely swept the whole road in all its length from La Capucini. A violent thunderstorm, and no doubt the intention of marching on Pavia, caused the enemy soon to cease the combat; and Berger's division continued, without being disturbed, its march towards Lodi, in its quality of rearguard of the 8th corps. In this combat, as always, our troops fought heroically. The report of the commander of the army dwells particularly on the brilliant bravery of the officers, who, setting the example to their troops, were always the first in the combat, and too often, alas! met the death of heroes. We have not yet obtained the detail of the losses sustained at the combat of Melegnano, and consequently we cannot at present give the names of the officers killed or wounded; we will make them known hereafter. Our loss in killed and wounded is 250 men, and among the former Major-General Boer, who, gravely wounded, succumbed whilst being carried to Lodi. The evacuation of Piacenza, decided on and ordered in accord with the movements of the army, was effected on the 9th and 10th. The forts and blockhouses of the earthworks, and a pier and two arches of the bridge over the Trebbia, were blown up. The greater part of the cannons were put in barges and towed away by steamers, of which pioneers formed the crew. Some could not be taken away, and were either spiked or burst. The garrison marched towards Pizzighetone, and there joined the army. When all the artillery and the ammunition were conveyed to Mantua, and when the bridge over the Adda was burned down, Pizzighetone was likewise on the 11th evacuated.

## GARIBALDI'S PROCLAMATION TO THE INHABITANTS OF BRESCIA.

"The joyous demonstrations with which you have received the Chasseurs of the Alps give new proof of your patriotic enthusiasm. The sublime spectacle which your city presented the instant that the sound of the alarm-bell was heard has shown that you are worthy of your renown. Hastening at the first cry, with the Chasseurs of the Alps, you showed that, as jealous guardians of your recovered independence, you were resolved to defend it with your lives, to consecrate it with your blood. Glory to the Brescians! The enemy who still infest these countries are not armies who menace our city, but fugitive bands who, in opening the way of retreat, leave, wherever they go, traces of their barbarity and their execrable domination, now finally overthrown. The moment has come for accomplishing the country's vengeance, for fighting in the name of your brothers, dead on the battle-field or upon the gibbets of Mantua—for continuing your splendid traditions of glory. To the rage of your enemies, who are forced to abandon this beautiful country for ever, hasten to augment the ranks of the volunteers. The tricolour banner, the idol of our hearts, floats over your heads, and you command the love and the courage of the country. Let the glorious Italo-French armies, in delivering you from your enemies, find you worthy of your liberators. (Signed.) General GARIBALDI. Commissioner of his Sardinian Majesty, Avocat BERNARD BIANCHI. Brescia, June 13, 1859."



## LITERATURE.

**LIFE AND LIBERTY IN AMERICA.** By CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D., F.S.A. Smith, Elder, and Co.

The author of these volumes is so highly esteemed in the republic of letters that the publication of the present work was looked forward to with lively interest by all inquiring and reflective minds. Charles Mackay is not only an excellent poet, but justly ranks high as a political philosopher. As in the recent struggles of party the merits and demerits of American institutions have been stringently criticised, both within and without the walls of Parliament, in the press, and on public platforms, his judgment on this vexed question appears at a very opportune period, and cannot fail to have a beneficial influence in modifying current prejudices. "He went to America," as he tells us in his preface, "neither to carp, to sneer, nor to caricature, but with an honest love of liberty, and a sincere desire to judge for himself, and to tell the truth, as to the results of the great experiment in self-government which the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Celtic races are making in America, under the most favourable circumstances, and with nothing, not springing from themselves, to impede or fetter their progress." The duty he imposed on himself he has conscientiously discharged, and happily steered a middle course between vulgar abuse and fulsome adulation. Among the more prominent subjects to which he has directed attention are slavery, the tyranny of party politics, the action of newspapers, and the dangers that threaten the permanency of the Union.

Slavery, designated by a gross perversion of language as the "domestic institution," is indefensible, but it has too many strong advocates to be suddenly overthrown by the injudicious conduct of the Abolitionists; indeed, many are of opinion that they have riveted more tightly the fetters they desire to loosen by denunciations as irritating as vain. We ourselves had to compromise with the West India planters after long years of controversy; and the payment of twenty millions, while it attests the generosity and sincerity of England, establishes the fatal precedent that the white man holds a property in the negro, which he is not called upon to surrender without compensation. When America was a dependency of England the colonial Legislatures repeatedly implored the Home Government to abolish the hideous trade, but their petitions were invariably and sternly rejected; and when she had conquered her independence the profitable culture of cotton destroyed the hopes of humanity. In that condition the difficulty still remains, and exhibits in its own peculiar form the old contest of RIGHT against RIGHT; but it also displays a very remarkable contrast in the northern and southern States. In the former slavery is denounced, but no white man will associate with a negro. The free African is not eligible to be a Judge or a jurymen, a barrister or a legislator. He cannot mingle with white men in the theatre or the concert-room, the lecture-hall or the church. The aristocracy of the skin assigns to him a separate place in public assemblies, nor is he allowed to ride in the omnibus or the railway-carriage. The pretext on which this exclusiveness is founded is the offensive odour which exhales from the body of the negro; but Dr. Mackay, who declares his own olfactory to be keenly sensitive, declares that he never perceived the slightest effluvia. In the southern States that fastidiousness or hypocrisy entirely disappears; the slave is not repulsed by social unkindness; he may ride in an omnibus, and has free access to the house of his owner. "Negro women," says Dr. Mackay, "are not only the favourite and most fondly-trusted nurses of white children, but often, and indeed generally, entertain for their masters and mistresses, whom they have reared and tended in their helplessness, a life-long and most devoted affection." Black women stand to white girls whom they nursed from their cradles in the relation of the "Bonnes" of France. They receive from their young mistresses the affectionate title of "aunt" while their husbands are addressed as "uncle." Thus the hardships of slavery are mitigated; and where the proprietors are humane, and pecuniary difficulties do not compel the sale of slaves, the life of the negro is far from unhappy.

Dr. Mackay heads one of his chapters, well deserving of thoughtful perusal, "Pro-Slavery Philosophy," and quotes largely from the printed defence of the domestic institution by Mr. George FitzHugh, of Virginia. Mr. Calhoun, one of the ablest orators of the south, denying the feasibility of a democratic republic, insisted that political communities could not continue to exist if deprived of the aristocratic element, only to be found in the United States in difference of race and colour, and that idea has been elaborately worked out in the voluminous work of Dr. Nott and Mr. Gliddon, entitled "Types of Mankind," in which craniology is brought forward in justification of slavery. Mr. FitzHugh "boldly enunciates the theory that free society is a failure; that liberty is for the few; and that slavery, in every form, is for the many." We have only space for one extract from Mr. FitzHugh's treatise, but we hope its citation may induce our readers to turn to Dr. Mackay's chapter. "Property in man," says the American sophist, "is what everybody is struggling to obtain. Why should we not be obliged to take care of men, our property, as we do of our horses and our hounds, our cattle and our sheep? Now, under the delusive name of Liberty, the free labourer is wrought from morn to eve, from infancy to old age, and then turned out to starve." The fate of the free labourer is here correctly described, and he suffers many other evils to which the slave is not exposed, as in sickness, or when he vainly endeavours to obtain work, even in the prime of his life, or when his accepted labour is rendered altogether unremunerative by the severity of competition. These cases are too notorious, of too frequent occurrence, to admit of denial. But the sophism of Mr. FitzHugh consists in assuming that such labourers are really free. Dr. Mackay, in commenting on the passage we have quoted, says, "Slaves, in a certain sense, all men are;" and, after enumerating many of those senses which are not exactly relevant to the problem to be solved—as, for instance, "slaves to the law of gravitation"—he proceeds to admit that "we are slaves to capital also—as Mr. FitzHugh asserts—unmistakably slaves to it." Here Dr. Mackay had the clue in his hand which would have led him out of the labyrinth. He might have refuted Mr. FitzHugh, and vindicated the honesty and truthfulness of perfect freedom; but he has merely replied with the *tu quoque* argument, putting the American personally in the wrong, but not exposing the fallacy of his argument.

The chapter on "Parties and Party Tyranny" is extremely interesting, and replete with discrimination, especially valuable to English readers not generally conversant with the fine political lines which divide the struggling sections of the mighty Republic. "The whole course and action of public life in the Republic go to prove that political freedom may exist in the aggregate without being permitted in the segregate; and in the body corporate without extending to the individual members." Men are not allowed to agree in generals and differ in particulars. No reserved cases are permitted. The right of private judgment is rigorously ignored. He who is not wholly for us, without the slightest exception, is against us; that is the stringent rule insisted on by party, and the discipline it enforces is never relaxed. On this system, which really amounts to a despotism, Dr. Mackay is full and clear as to the evils and the remedies that have been proposed. Corruption and bribery are

not foreign to the practices of the Republic, and are expressed by the term "Lobbying." Mr. President Buchanan very recently denounced "the employment of money to carry elections," never heard of till modern times—an abuse which poisons the fountain of pure government, and menaces the Union with danger. Dr. Mackay quotes from the speech of the President in which that high functionary raised his warning voice against this most odious of political vices, perpetrated either from avarice or egotism; and our author speculates at some length on the future of the United States, raising and answering the question whether it will be dismembered or remain indivisible when its numbers are trebled or quadrupled, or when the thirty-two commonwealths are multiplied to one hundred or more. The whole of this chapter deserves careful perusal, for, though nothing certain can be affirmed of a distant eventuality, there are probabilities to be weighed deserving of the solicitude of a statesman. Not the least attractive portion of these charming volumes is that which relates to American literature, art, and science. Due honour is paid, and with a generous hand, to the historians and poets, the novelists and essayists, and other cultivators of intellect; but we cannot subscribe to the opinion expressed as to the decay of letters in modern France, which can point to Guizot and Thiers, to De Tocqueville and Villemain, to Thierry and Cousin, and many others whose fame is European. Nor is it true that a wholesome and fruitful literature can only take root in free countries, though it is readily and fully admitted that freedom favours thought. Louis XIV. was an irresponsible despot, yet literature flourished during his reign; and under his successors, who wielded a prerogative as arbitrary as his own, the Encyclopædists were not silenced, while the Economists and Physiocrats were actually encouraged by Royal favour.

Dr. Mackay visited Canada as well as the States, and speaks in deservedly high terms of our North American colony. As a beautiful specimen of descriptive writing we commend the reader to the chapters entitled "The Falls of Niagara" and "Shooting the

authorship not only exhibiting a literary tendency of a class which is perhaps not sufficiently appreciated in the present day, but evincing good scholarship and considerable taste in the translation of, as we believe, the most untranslatable of epics. The march of Mr. Wright's blank verse is stately, and his language euphonious; and, while it is purely English, unincumbered with any sesquipedalian words, it yet has a flavour of the original Greek about it, without which it must have degenerated into weakness as compared with the original. On the whole, it is a version which holds a middle course between the graceful paraphrase of Pope and the cumbersome quaintness of Chapman, and is well adapted to supply the English reader with an adequate idea of the father of epic poetry.

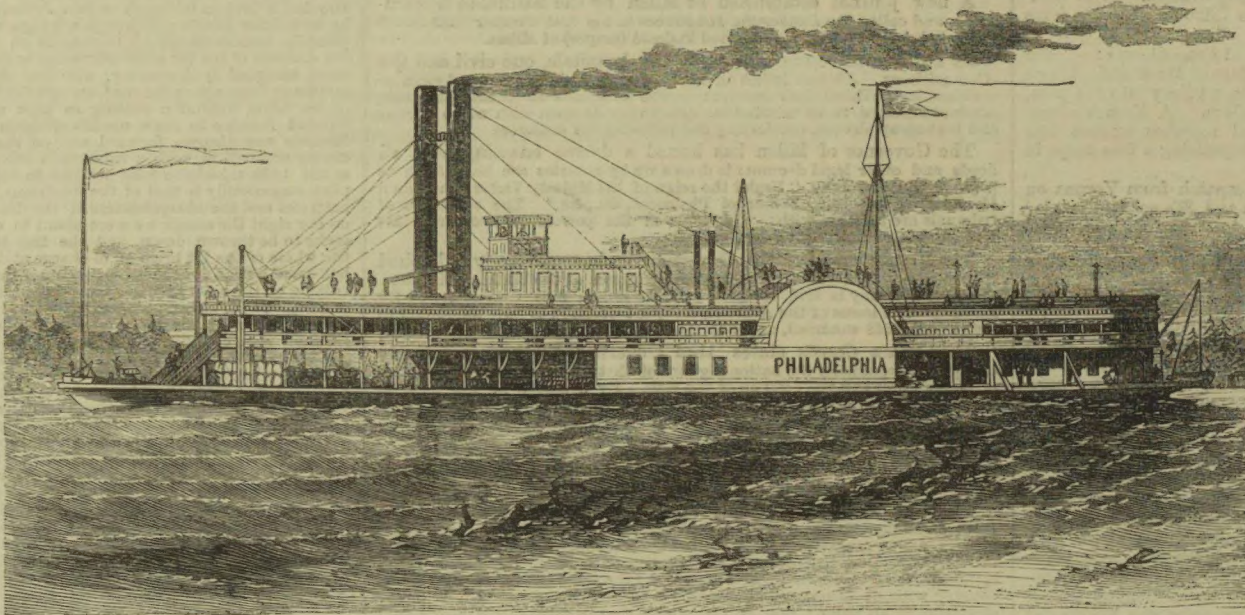
**BOTANY AND RELIGION; or, Illustrations of the Works of God, in the Structure, Functions, Arrangements, and General Distribution of Plants.** Third Edition. By J. H. BALFOUR, A.M., M.D., F.R.S., &c. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

The name of Dr. Balfour is a sufficient guarantee of the scientific trustworthiness of this volume. It is written in a simple, popular, and intelligible style, and with a constant reference to the religious and moral lessons by which it is his aim to lead the student "from Nature up to Nature's God."

**THE HISTORY OF PROGRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN.** By ROBERT KEMP PHILE. Houston and Wright.

The title of this book is suggestive of a very comprehensive volume. It would lead to an expectation of disquisitions on subjects each of which could easily be expanded into a large book. The one before us is not very large, and it professes only to give a rapid and concise history of the national progress of this country. This is probably a more difficult task than a production on a more extended scale. On the whole, it is not unsuccessfully wrought, and, as the work professes not to be concluded, it ought not to be judged by too severe a test.

The subjects which are treated of are agriculture, roads, carriages, water conveyances, domestic architecture, shipping, navigation, and geographical discovery. Each of these is dealt with from the earliest periods, and the authority and the language of our older writers are freely and by no means injudiciously introduced. It should be stated that the sectional histories into which the book is divided are only brought down to the period which meets the introduction of steam power and machinery, a promise being given that the age of steam will be considered in a coming history of the progress of steam navigation and locomotion. The author states that he has endeavoured as far as possible to throw himself into the moral and mental atmosphere which surrounded our fathers, and striven to realise their life, thoughts, fears, and difficulties; and he also expresses a hope that in recording the History of Progress he is contributing to its advancement. It is but fair to say that he has attained a good deal of the object we had in view, and that at any rate he has produced a readable, and in many respects an interesting and useful, book. It should be added that it is profusely illustrated by artists of reputation.



THE "PHILADELPHIA," MISSISSIPPI STEAMER.

Rapids," full of life and fire. To those who find themselves in uneasy circumstances at home, and look to Canada as the land in which their fortunes can be improved, the chapter on Emigration will prove an invaluable guide. We have been compelled to make selections from the work, as our space is limited; but there are numerous topics discussed in these volumes not inferior in interest to those to which we have referred, and we can conscientiously declare that the whole work, illustrated with beautiful engravings, is admirably calculated both to amuse and instruct. Some few of the chapters in Dr. Mackay's volumes appeared in this Journal under the head of "Transatlantic Sketches."

[Our illustration represents the Philadelphia steam-boat, in which the author made the voyage down the Mississippi from St. Louis to New Orleans, a distance of nearly 1500 miles. A rhymed account of the voyage, under the title of "Down the Mississippi," appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in May, 1858. The Philadelphia steamer, one of the most splendid boats of its kind, has, we regret to perceive from a recent American journal, suffered the common fate of Mississippi craft, and burst her boilers. Why these fearful accidents are of such frequent occurrence in American rivers is a matter on which the author offers some explanations, to which we refer all who may be interested.]

**MEMOIRS OF ROBERT HOUDIN.** Written by Himself. Chapman and Hall.

If Alexandre Dumas had written this book it would have been received as a very good specimen of his powers. Nevertheless, it professes to be, and the internal evidence shows it to be, an account of the real life and adventures of a person well known to fame in a certain vocation, and whose history is so peculiar as to justify the appellations which the translator of the book gives him, in the title-page, of conjurer, author, and ambassador! Most people will remember the appearance of a conjurer at the St. James's Theatre some years ago, who, preserving a certain simplicity and absence of claptrap accessories in the getting-up of his entertainments, surpassed, in the novelty and variety of his tricks, and the ease and neatness with which they were performed, anything that had been brought before the public by previous professors of his art, although he had been preceded by more than one of great skill. The volumes before us relate, with a satisfied tone of belief in the actuality of his mission as a conjurer, how M. Robert Houdin, from a natural-born mechanic, became a *prestigiateur* of the first rank; and how, in his various journeys over Europe in the pursuit of his calling, he fell in with persons, and was mixed up in occurrences, that go far to bring his story into the category of romances; how, after he had retired from the active exercise of his art, with all his blushing honours thick upon him, and in the enjoyment of competency and something more, he attained the culminating point of his glory by being selected by the French Government to proceed on a mission to Algiers, the object of which was, firstly, to outshine the Arab necromancers on their own field, and then to strike at the influence they possessed over the people by proving that conjuring was only a dexterous art, and not a supernatural gift. The book is really much fuller of readable matter than might be expected from its subject; while the insight which it gives into the idiosyncrasy of a Frenchman who has been successful in his particular *métier* is quite a study. One merit the book will have in the eyes of its readers in this country, and that is, that M. Robert Houdin is almost enthusiastic in his recollections of his reception in England, and almost hyperbolic in his expressions of good feeling towards every one with whom he came in contact during his visit to our shores. It may be added that the translation by Mr. Wrasall is spirited, and is a good specimen of idiomatic French turned into equally idiomatic English.

**THE ILLIAD OF HOMER.** Translated into Blank Verse by ICHABOD CHARLES WRIGHT. Macmillan and Co.

We understand that the author of this translation of Homer is a member of a banking firm in one of the midland counties. He is also a translator of Dante, and a late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. It is agreeable to find a gentleman who may be supposed to be fully occupied with pursuits which are not usually combined with

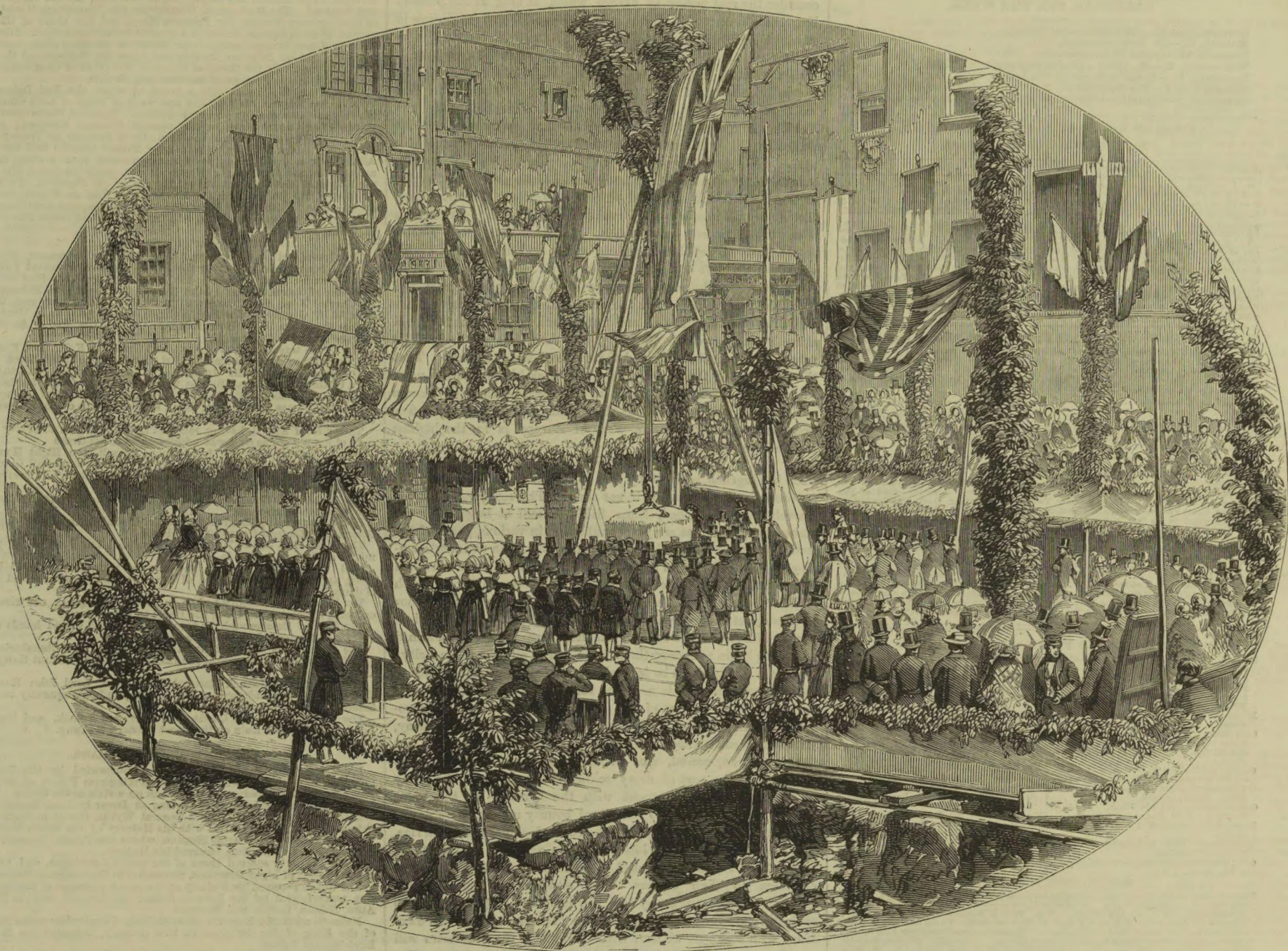
**MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE ENGLISH NATION.** By JOHN BROOKES. Blackwood.

The object of this work is to a certain extent and in one point of view similar to the above, inasmuch as it professes to give an idea of the manners, customs, and curious particulars of our forefathers from the invasion of Julius Cæsar to the present time. It would seem on the face of it that it was not the easiest task in the world to perform this promise in the space contained in two hundred and eighty not very closely-printed pages. Nevertheless, it has been done, and tolerably well done. An idea is all that is held out to the reader, but something more is really given. The writer declares that any one desirous of acquiring the knowledge which he gives him in a condensed and readable form would find it necessary to consult not only history, but laws, poems, and biographies, to a very considerable extent. This he intimates that he has himself done with the most patient research, in order to supply what he has frequently found to be a desideratum; and he expresses his belief that his book contains a connected narrative of events not to be found in any other volume. There is no doubt that in the performance of the duty he has undertaken he has collected in a comparatively small compass much that is connected with the most interesting part of our history; and that the result of his labours will be acceptable to those who have neither opportunity nor inclination to traverse the wide field from which he has endeavoured to gather the best and pleasantest flowers.

**DOMESTIC ANNALS OF SCOTLAND, FROM THE REFORMATION TO THE REVOLUTION.** By ROBERT CHAMBERS, F.R.S.E., F.S.A., &c., Second Edition. 2 vols. W. D. and R. Chambers.

In the midst of important business avocations, and while engaged in the diffusion of a cheap and healthy literature and sound elementary knowledge among the masses of the people, Mr. Robert Chambers has found time to make valuable and original contributions, not only to physical science, but to the study of the history and antiquities of his native country. The latter class of subjects evidently was his first love, and he has returned to it again and again. His earliest work, published now, if we recollect rightly, some thirty years ago, was devoted to the "Traditions of Edinburgh." He has also given to the world an excellent "History of the Rebellion of 1745-6," and has collected and edited "The Popular Rhymes of Scotland." The volumes before us are not among the least important of the illustrations which we owe to modern industry and research of the national character and social life of the Scottish people. The period to which they refer extends over rather more than a century, and that, perhaps, the most momentous in the annals of Scotland, beginning with the return in 1561 of the unfortunate Mary Stuart from her holiday life in France to assume the troubled government of her native kingdom, and reaching to the expulsion in 1688 of her scarcely less unfortunate great-grandson, James II., from the double sovereignty he had exercised so ill. Mr. Chambers concerns himself chiefly with those events which are generally considered beneath the dignity of history—"the effects," to use his own words, "of passion, superstition, and ignorance in the people, the extraordinary natural events which disturbed their tranquillity, the calamities which affected their well-being, the traits of false political economy by which that well-being was checked, and generally those things which enable us to see how our forefathers thought, felt, and suffered; and how, on the whole, ordinary life looked in their days." He has generally adopted the language of the contemporary writers to whom he owes his materials, whose style and modes of thought are themselves a feature of the times in which they lived, and of which they speak. The work is divided into chronological sections, to each of which is prefixed an abstract of the leading political events that marked the years comprised within it. Mr. Chambers has produced a work, the result of great reading and judicious compilation, which is as useful as it is unambitious. If not a necessary supplement it is an exceedingly valuable addition to every merely political history of Scotland from the Reformation to the Revolution.





LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF AN ADDITIONAL BUILDING TO THE GENERAL HOSPITAL AT BATH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY E. SMITH, BATH.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 614.



THE MUSEUM OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 620.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 26.—1st Sunday after Trinity.  
 MONDAY, 27.—Dr. Dodd executed, 1777.  
 TUESDAY, 28.—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.  
 WEDNESDAY, 29.—St. Peter. Lucien Bonaparte died, 1840.  
 THURSDAY, 30.—Rome captured by the French, 1849.  
 FRIDAY, July 1.—The Battle of the Boyne, 1690; battle of the Nile, 1798.  
 SATURDAY, 2.—Visitation of the B. V. Mary. Hahnemann died, 1843.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 2, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 40	10 11	10 44	11 16	11 47	—	—
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 40	10 11	10 44	11 16	11 47	—	—

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS** and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS every evening. Monday and Tuesday only, **EVERYBODY'S FRIEND**, for the last two nights. Characters by Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Compton, Mr. Clarke, Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mrs. Wilkins, and Miss Reynolds. After which, for these two nights only, **MARRIED FOR MONEY**: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews. Concluding with **THE WATER WITCHES**. On Wednesday (and during the week) June 29, never acted, a new and original Comedy, in three acts, entitled **THE CONTESTED ELECTION**, characters by Mr. C. Mathews, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. W. Farrer, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clark, Mrs. C. Mathews, and Miss Fanny Wright, with COOL AS A CUCUMBER and **THE WATER WITCHES**.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Last Week but One of HENRY THE FIFTH**, which will be withdrawn after Saturday, July 9, never to be repeated under the present management. On Monday, and during the week, will be presented Shakespeare's Historical Play of **HENRY THE FIFTH**. Commencing at Seven o'clock. King Henry, Mr. C. Kean; Chorus, Mrs. C. Kean. To conclude with the new Farce, in one act, entitled **IF THE CAP FITS**.

**STANDARD THEATRE.—First appearance of Miss EDITH HERAUD**.—On Monday and during the week, to commence with **MEDEA**; or, **THE ENCHANTRESS**; Medea, Miss Edith Heraud. To conclude with Stirling's Drama of **THE LOVE-GIFT**.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, July 2.—Monday**, open at Nine. Tuesday to Friday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, open at Ten. Admission Half-a-Crown; Children under Twelve, One Shilling. Orchestral Band of the Company, Grand Festival Organ, and Pianoforte perform by Mr. C. Mathews, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. W. Farrer, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clark, Mrs. C. Mathews, and Miss Fanny Wright, with COOL AS A CUCUMBER and **THE WATER WITCHES**.

**CRYSTAL PALACE ART-UNION.—The Subscription Lists for this year will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, July 21.** The DRAWING for the PRIZES will take place at the Crystal Palace on the following Thursday—viz., the 28th of July, commencing at Two o'clock, when the Report of the Council, and a statement of accounts, will be submitted to the Subscribers, who will have free admittance to the Palace and Grounds on that day upon presenting their subscription receipts for the year.

## NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

Billiards: Game 500 up. An Account of the above Game, illustrated by diagrams showing the position of the balls for the last nine breaks; also 163 diagrams well adapted for practice, &c. By E. R. Mardon. Third Edition enlarged. Houlston and Wright. British Novelists and their Styles. By D. Masson. Macmillan and Co. Christianity Contrasted with Hindü Philosophy. An Essay, in Five Books, Sanskrit and English. By J. R. Ballantyne. J. Madden. Celebrate the Younger in Search of a Wife; or, the Brave Begroom. Troubles of Moody Robinson. Equine. Illustrated by G. A. Doyle. Begg and Sons. George Camplin and his Times. By A. S. Stapleton. J. W. Parker and Son. Lyrics of Life. By F. W. Farrar. Macmillan and Co. Mary Stuart. By A. De Lamartine. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh. Our Living Painters: their Lives and Works. J. Blackwood.

## MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Blackie's Map of the Seat of War, including Sardinia, Lombardy, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and part of the Papal States. Blackie and Son.—Descriptive Guide to the Channel Islands, the Isle of Wight, and the Isle of Man. By E. L. Blanchard. New Edition. W. J. Adams.—Large Scale Map of the Seat of War in Italy. Traced from the Sardinian Government Map. Sheet No. 2. E. Stanford.—Reminiscences of the Discipline, Customs, and Usages in the Royal Navy in the "Good Old Times" 1511-1831. By Capt. Sigelars. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.—The History of the Great French Revolution. By M. A. Thiers. Part I. R. Bentley.—The In an Commis Unmasked. By R. Knight. E. Wilson.—The War in Italy, and All About It. By J. H. Stosquier. H. Lea.

## NEW MUSIC RECEIVED.

Dinah. Ballad, from "Adam Bede." Written and composed by G. Linley. Cramer, Beale, and Chappell. Hetty. Ballad, from "Adam Bede." Written and composed by G. Linley. Cramer, Beale, and Chappell. Improviser for the Piano. By E. Silas. Cramer, Beale, and Chappell. Ma-he du Vainqueur, for the Piano. By J. Blumenthal. Cramer, Beale, and Chappell. O tell me, shall my love be mine? Song. Written by J. Elison; composed by H. Smart. Cramer, Beale, and Chappell. Rizzio, a Romantic Ballad. By H. S. K. and W. Maynard. Cramer, Beale, and Chappell. Swifter far than Summer's Flight. Poetry by Shelley; music by J. W. Davison. Cramer, Beale, and Chappell. The Curfew. Written by H. W. Longfellow; composed by E. Silas. Cramer, Beale, and Chappell. The Trees in Blossom. Song. Written and composed by G. Linley. Cramer, Beale, and Chappell. The Riflemen's March. By S. Glover. Cocks and Co. Thekla's Song, from Schiller's "Piccolomini." Translated by Dr. Follen; Music by R. Cooper. Metzler and Co. Une Fleur des Alpes. Melody for the Piano. By J. Blumenthal. Cramer, Beale, and Chappell.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1859.

M. KOSSUTH, after a long residence in England, has taken his departure. The house of Hapsburg, if not in peril, is in extreme difficulty, and, as was to have been expected, M. Kossuth has resolved to take advantage of the circumstance. Able, eloquent, and energetic, as all acknowledge him to be, M. Kossuth is pre-eminently a man of one idea. Into the crucible of that idea he pours all statesmanship, philosophy, and religion. It is alike his religious creed and his philosophical principle to hate Austria. To humiliate and to overthrow the house of Hapsburg, in order that Hungary may, under his leadership, achieve her independence, is the passion of his life. This passion has stood by him, as he by it, through good and evil fortune, in honoured affluence and in honourable poverty, in power and in exile. No one beyond the boundaries of the Austrian dominions will greatly blame him for the attempt which he is about to make, and many thousands out of Austria will wish him "godspeed." The friends of the liberty as well of the independence of Italy will ardently desire his success. The Red Republicans of Paris and Lyons, if the blaze of Italian victories have left any of them in existence, will cheer him with their prayers if not with their pence. The Poles, whose nationality seems to have been singularly lost sight of, and whose inextinguishable love of freedom has been very ungratefully sneered at, will look upon his cause as akin to their own, and aid it, not alone by barren good wishes, but by their strong right arms, if they can find or make an opportunity. Nor are there wanting Republicans in Berlin and other cities in Germany who would see the triumph of M. Kossuth with delight, and hail it as the first step towards the establishment of their own Utopia, and the accomplishment of their own designs against the monarchies and despotisms of Europe. But that the Emperor of the French, clear, cool, and sagacious, and, above all things, the enemy of Red Republicanism, has aided and abetted M. Kossuth in his designs, we utterly disbelieve. It has been stated, as if upon authority, that the great Magyar acts upon the authority, if not with the pecuniary support, of Napoleon III. There cannot, we think, be any truth in the assertion. The Emperor would not play with such dangerous edge-tools when he has safe and more effective as well as more legitimate implements at his command. Those who make and those who believe the assertion do not

consider the real policy of France, which, as long as the present Emperor sits upon the throne, cannot be to foment revolution in any part of Europe. The Emperor has not set his armies in motion to secure the freedom of Italy. Freedom is no portion of his programme, in France or out of it. His sole avowed object is the independence of Italy from the yoke of the foreigner. Provided the Austrians be entirely expelled from Lombardy and Venice, and from the Duchies which they oppressed by their protection, it will not signify to the policy of France if a native tyranny be established in their place. It is not for constitutional liberty that the bloody battle of Magenta was fought, or that Austria will be assaulted on the Mincio. Were it not so, the French Emperor would reckon with the Pope as well as with the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Naples would have to set his house in order, and do justice to his wretched and oft-betrayed people. The employment of M. Kossuth to revolutionise Hungary would be such a gross and glaring departure both from the principles that Napoleon III. has laid down for his guidance, and from sound policy, that it would alarm Russia as well as Germany, and carry the war beyond its actual limits, until it involved the whole of the Continent. That the Emperor of the French may not think himself called upon to interfere with M. Kossuth in his passage through France we can very well believe; but that he should throw such a fire brand of revolution into the wars of Europe is in the highest degree improbable.

THE intelligence brought by the last mail from India is of a nature to excite misgiving, if not alarm. The sepoy rebellion has scarcely been quenched, Nana Sahib is still at large, and the embers of discontent are yet smouldering in various parts of the country, when we are informed that the European regiments employed so successfully in suppressing the mutiny have themselves imitated the evil example set them by the natives, and revolted, with arms in their hands. The pretext in this case is neither political nor religious, but is simply a question of bounty and term of service; but it is not on that account the less dangerous. When armed men once begin to reason there is an end to all law and security; and, even if their plea be in itself equitable, their disobedience to constituted authority is none the less inexcusable. The pretext is that when the powers of the East India Company were abrogated and transferred to the Crown of England the Indian army, that had owed its allegiance to the East India Company, and not to the Queen, ceased, *ipso facto*, to exist, and that it became optional on the part of every soldier either to leave the army or to renew his engagement with the Queen. In the latter case it was insisted that the usual bounty money, payable by agreement to the new recruits who entered the Queen's service, was due to every old soldier of the Company. Upon these pleas whole regiments refused to perform the duties demanded of them by their officers. The situation is embarrassing. Either by fair means or by foul, the incipient rebellion must be extinguished; and, if met in the first instance by kindness combined with firmness, we have little doubt that the mutineers will see the error of their ways and return to their duty. The "general order" of Lord Clyde, issued immediately after intelligence had been received of the misbehaviour of the artillery and cavalry at Meerut, is as judicious, both in respect of firmness and conciliation, as could be desired. Were the disaffection confined to one place and one corps, such an appeal to the reason and the honour of the men would doubtless be effective; but the wide district over which the mutinous spirit extends is a bad feature. Perhaps the most provoking part of the business is the spectacle which it offers to the natives, and the arguments which the unknown Nana Sahibs and Tantia Topes scattered throughout India, and whom our armies have terrified but not entirely subdued, will use to the disadvantage of British authority, and carefully nurse for future service. The latest telegram states the discontent to have been "arrested." We hope the next arrivals will be more satisfactory, and state that it has been entirely subdued. Although the sum in dispute is small—not much more, we believe, than £100,000—the principle involved is too sacred to be yielded. The men must submit, without conditions. As Lord Clyde reminded them, the transfer to the Crown of the late Company's army affects all grades of the service, from the Commander-in-Chief downwards, and not only the Army but the Civil Service. It cannot be tolerated that the rank and file on any pretext should seek to supersede an Act of Parliament and the authority of their officers. Absolute surrender and unconditional return to duty must be insisted upon. If, after that result shall have been achieved, the men have any grievances to unfold, let them be unfolded, and, if found to be just, let them be remedied. But a mutinous army cannot be tolerated either in England or in India.

## THE COURT.

The Queen on Saturday morning received the seals of office from the members of the late Administration. Later in the day her Majesty held a Privy Council, at which the new Ministers were sworn in. The Queen and the Prince Consort afterwards rode out on horseback, and honoured Madame Van de Weyer with a visit at the New Lodge in Windsor Forest.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Arthur, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Prince Consort went to the Wellington College, attended by Captain the Hon. D. de Ros. It was the intention of her Majesty to dine in the Pavilion at Virginia Water, and extensive preparations were made for the purpose; but, as the rain set in at twelve o'clock, and heavy showers continued to pour down during the afternoon, the contemplated fête did not take place.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, having first paid a visit to the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore, left Windsor Castle, accompanied by the Princes Arthur and Leopold, and the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louise, and Beatrice, at ten minutes before one o'clock, travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and proceeded in her Majesty's carriages to Buckingham Palace, where the Royal party arrived at ten minutes before two o'clock. In the evening the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, honoured the performances at the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Court, at which the Duke of Montrose, K.T., delivered to her Majesty his seals of office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, G.C.B., had an audience of the Queen, was sworn into office as Chancellor of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster, and received from her Majesty his seals of office. His Majesty the King of the Belgians, accompanied by the Count de Flandres, arrived to-day on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort. In the evening the Queen gave a concert at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of 300 were invited. The following vocalists assisted:—Mesdames Titiens,

Novello, Pyne, Didié, and Meyer; Signor Gardoni, Reeves, Belletti, Zelger, and Ronconi. The Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge, arrived at Buckingham Palace at a quarter before ten o'clock. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort entered the Saloon about ten o'clock, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Princess Alice, the Duchess and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Count of Flanders, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

On Thursday the Queen held a Court at which the Earl Delawar delivered to her Majesty his gold key and wand of office as Lord Chamberlain, which were assumed by Viscount Sydney. Viscount Castlerease was appointed Vice-Chamberlain in the room of Viscount Newport; and Lord Proby in the room of Colonel the Hon. Cecil Forrester as Treasurer of the Household. Her Majesty, attended by Prince Leopold and the Princess Alice, took a drive in an open carriage and four during the afternoon. In the evening the Royal dinner party included the King of the Belgians, the Princess Alice, the Count de Flandres, the Prince of Leiningen, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, and Lord John Russell.

To-day (Saturday) the Queen will hold her third Levee this season, at St. James's Palace.

## PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Queen held a Privy Council on Saturday afternoon, at Windsor Castle, which was attended by the Prince Consort, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Granville, Lord Campbell, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Carlisle, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Sir Charles Wood, Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Earl of Elgin, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, the Earl of St. Germans, and the Marquis of Abercorn.

The Queen was pleased to declare Earl Granville, K.G., Lord President of the Privy Council, and the noble Earl took his place at the board.

The Queen delivered the Great Seal to Lord Campbell, and the oath of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain was administered to his Lordship. The Marquis of Ailesbury, Sir William G. Hyton Jolliffe, Bart., James Wilson, Esq., and Thomas E. Headlam, Esq., by the Queen's command, were sworn of her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.

The Duke of Argyll, having received from the Queen the Privy Seal, the oath of Keeper of the Seal was administered to his Grace.

The Duke of Newcastle, Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Sir Charles Wood, Bart., and Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Bart., were sworn the Queen's Principal Secretaries of State, and received from her Majesty their Seals of Office.

The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone took the oath as Chancellor of her Majesty's Exchequer.

Her Majesty was pleased to declare the Earl of Carlisle, K.G., Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

The Right Hon. James Wilson was appointed Vice-President of the Committee of Council for Trade.

Earl St. Germans had an audience of the Queen, kissed hands on being appointed Lord Steward of the Household, and received from her Majesty his wand of office.

The Marquis of Ailesbury had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on being appointed Master of the Horse to Her Majesty.

The Earl of Bessborough had an audience, and kissed hands on being appointed Master of her Majesty's Buckhounds.

The Queen was attended by Earl Delawar, Lord Chamberlain; Lord Claude Hamilton, Treasurer of the Household; and Viscount Newport, Vice Chamberlain.

Previously to the Council Viscount Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and Earl Granville had audiences of her Majesty, and subsequently the Duke of Somerset and Sir Charles Wood.

The Ministers left the Castle soon after five o'clock, and travelled to London by a special train on the Great Western Railway.

## THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Count of Flanders, arrived at Buckingham Palace at five minutes past six o'clock on Wednesday afternoon on a visit to the Queen.

The King was received upon landing at Dover by Lord Raglan, Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, and Major-General Wyld, Groom-in-Waiting to the Prince Consort, who travelled with his Majesty by the South Eastern Railway to the Bricklayers' Arms Station, where the Prince Consort, attended by his Equerry in Waiting, received his Majesty.

The Royal party entered three of the Queen's carriages, and, escorted by a detachment of Light Dragoons, proceeded to Buckingham Palace.

The Queen received his Majesty at the grand entrance of the Palace, and was accompanied by the Princes Arthur and Leopold, and the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louise, and Beatrice.

Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, Comptroller of the Household of the King of the Belgians in this country, attended his Majesty to Buckingham Palace.

His Excellency M. Van der Weyer, Belgian Minister, received the King upon his arrival at Dover, and attended his Majesty to London.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent is still at Frogmore. Her Royal Highness's health is much improved, and she takes drives daily in Windsor Park.

Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has arrived in this country on a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge.

The Countess Persigny gave an elegant ball on Monday evening at Albert-gate House—the first renewal of such hospitality under this roof since the departure from England of the Count Persigny twelve months since.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has issued cards for an assembly on the 6th of July at Lansdowne House.

Viscountess Palmerston has issued cards for assemblies to-day (Saturday), and on Saturday the 2nd and 9th of July, at Cambridge House.

Lord and Lady John Russell and family arrived at Chesham-place, on Monday, from Pembroke Lodge, for the season. The noble Lord, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, held a diplomatic levee, on Tuesday afternoon, at the Foreign Office in Downing-street.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

The chimes of St. Peter-at-Arches, Lincoln, are about to be restored at the expense of the sons of the late Sir Richard Sutton, Bart.

The Rev. Nevill Gream, M.A., Curate of Tetbury, in the county of Gloucester, has been appointed one of her Majesty's Assistant-Inspectors of Schools.

The Rev. G. Solbe, Curate of Uppingham, Rutland, has been presented with a purse containing £87 5s. 10d., by the parishioners, on his resigning the curacy, where, for more than seven years, he laboured zealously and efficiently.

**RECITATION OF PRIZE COMPOSITIONS.**—In the Cambridge Senate House on Tuesday George Alder, of Queen's College, recited his English poem, for which the Chancellor's medal was awarded; Francis Warre Cornish, of King's College, recited his exercise, which carried off the Camden medal; Edward Compton Austen Leigh, of King's College, recited his Latin ode; and George Otto Trevelyan, of Trinity College, his Latin epigram, for Sir William Browne's medal. Robert Chapman Whiting, of Trinity College, and Richard Claverhouse Jebb, of Trinity College, recited their exercises for the Porson prize. Sir John Lawrence, LL.B., was present throughout the proceedings.

**THE CONVOCATION OF THE PRELATES AND CLERGY OF THE PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY** met on Wednesday morning at Westminster for the dispatch of business. The proceedings having been formally opened by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Jerusalem Chamber, the Archbishop and Bishops proceeded to the Queen Anne's Bounty Office. The members of the Upper House present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Llandaff, Winchester, Oxford, Lichfield, Salisbury, London, Lincoln, and Gloucester and Bristol. An address to the Crown upon the meeting of the new Convocation was adopted, and ordered to be presented to her Majesty. A petition was presented by the Bishop of Oxford on the part of Mr. Henry Hoare, the President of the Society for the Revival of Convocation. Some discussion took place on the anomalies which occur in different parts of the country in the election of proctors, in some places the dioceses and in others the archdeacons electing proctors. No remedy was suggested beyond an amended representation in the Lower House. The Lower House met in the Jerusalem Chamber, under the presidency of the Dean of Bristol; and the clergy, after the usual formalities, proceeded to the discussion of lay co-operation and other subjects.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The Rev. T. B. Stuart to be Prebendary of Warminster, alias Luxfield, in Wells Cathedral. *Rectories*: Rev. J. Burrow to Ickleford, Herts; Rev. C. Carey to Kingweston, Somerset; Rev. W. T. Kingsley to Kilvington, Yorkshire; Rev. G. L. Harkness to St. James's, Shaftesbury. *Vicarages*: Rev. G. W. Horton to Wellow, Somerset; Rev. R. Neville to Stradbally, diocese of Lincoln; Rev. E. O. Tyler to Portbury, Somerset; Rev. J. N. Worsfold to Twickenham, Bristol. *Chaplaincy*: Rev. M. Powley to the British Episcopal Church at Malaga, Spain. *Incumbencies*: Rev. J. H. Macaulay to St. John's, High-bury; Rev. B. H. Stafford to Tibberton, Salop. *Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. J. T. W. Allen to Knowle St. Giles, Somerset; Rev. E. L. Outts to Billericay, Essex; Rev. T. W. S. Langdon to Lopen, Somerset; Rev. J. Park to Rampside, Lancashire; Rev. C. K. Robinson to St. Andrew-the-Less, Cambridge. *Curacies*: Rev. G. Bradley to St. Paul, Werneth, Cheshire; Rev. R. Ellison to Middle Meols, Lancashire; Rev. J. S. Hilliard to Christ Church, Ealing, Middlesex.



## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

HIS Majesty the King of the Belgians is known to be extremely fond of good music, and to be a good judge of it; and as Handel wrote music of that character, and his compositions have this week been performed with unequalled grandeur in the Crystal Palace, there is at once a complete and sufficing reason why King Leopold should be on a visit to our Sovereign. Evidently, therefore, the suggestion that the most astute of reigning Monarchs has come over at a most important crisis of the war to see that the counsels of a new Government lack none of the wisdom which he can impart, and that certain interests are not unrepresented at such a moment, is indiscreet. Let the excellent King be duly welcomed, and let it be hoped that he has enjoyed the sublimities of Handel. More than this were to discourse irreverently upon the movements and meanings of our betters.

All the new Ministers who are commoners are out of the House, and the new whip, the Hon. Mr. Brand (second son of the late Lord Dacre, and M.P. for Lewes), has moved for and obtained the new writs. The House has adjourned until next Thursday. Nothing that has taken place has had much general interest. The quarrelling, arising out of the fermentations of the elections, have naturally broken out, and, after some expenditure of words, have abated. But perhaps a matter which was disposed of in a few minutes on Tuesday may be regarded by our metropolitan posterity with more interest than anything which we now think important—namely, the passing of the Charing-cross Railway Bill, and even the impatiently-heard speech of the kind-hearted Mr. Slaney in favour of providing recreation-grounds for the humbler classes may be read in days to come, when a student of the social history of the Victorian age may skip with much agility over Ministerial explanations and Opposition declamation.

It is only idle people who have no time for anything, and are always procrastinating, and postponing, and excusing. The new Chancellor of the Exchequer, amid what he calls all the chaos of office recently taken, and all the anxiety of a contested election—Lord Chandos is set up against him for Oxford University—finds leisure to take the chair at the meeting of the Literary Fund, and to deliver a touching and eloquent speech on the duty of helping the needy among those whose literary labours are profitable to all the world but themselves. He quoted Wordsworth's celebrated lines—

The world is too much with us, late and soon;  
Getting and spending we lay waste our powers;  
Little we see in nature that is ours;  
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon.

But he admirably urged that work like that done by the Fund tended to preserve vital warmth in the hearts of the doers, and seldom has a fine text been more aptly applied. Be it added that the Fund gives away larger and larger relief every year, and in 1858 bestowed, in silently and delicately ministered aid, nearly £2000. Mr. Thackeray was the fitting respondent for British literature.

There has been a storm in a puddle; that is to say, the Marylebone vestry are in high wrath at being reminded that they were called, by a very distinguished personage, a set of local tinkers. The question was who had taken that horrible liberty, and it being rumoured that it was Mr. Bernal Osborne, his possible chance of election in place of Lord Llanover was likely to be diminished. But, first, it was discovered that the charge of "local tinkering" had been made by Lord Palmerston to a deputation; and, secondly, that Mr. Osborne will not stand for Marylebone, so the storm has passed away. At present it seems doubtful who will be the favourite. Colonel Dickson and Major Lyon have been named and placarded, and Mr. Romilly is also talked of. So large a constituency might possibly show itself worthy of more consideration did it invite even a more distinguished candidate than either.

On the great subject, the Italian war, but little additional information has arrived; but any hour may bring news of a fierce battle, the allies pressing on as the Austrians retire, and the latter retreating upon the vaulted quadrilateral, where they must fight. Vienna has had nothing to say for herself of late, and we imagine that the Parisians learn nearly all they know on the war from the English papers, for camp correspondence is discouraged in the French army, by the simple process of ordering the officers not to write on military matters and stopping the letters of the privates. We are, therefore, in a condition of expectation; but what Europe has to hope may be in some sort discovered by Austrian intimations as to the campaign of "next year." As Lord John Russell said to the Bishops at the Mansion House on Tuesday, it is to be hoped that by England's preserving a strict neutrality she will be able to interpose with effect for peace when the belligerents shall in some measure have exhausted themselves. Let us hope that this result may be brought about long before "next year," for the amount of human misery which is occasioned by every week of warfare is a consideration to which, in the eighteen hundred and fifty-ninth year of Christianity, "the people called Christians" should not be quite ashamed to give some weight.

Mr. Miller, Tontine Dock, Liverpool, has just received an order from Government to construct two despatch gun-vessels of upwards of 450 tons burden. The following are the principal dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 145 feet; extreme breadth, 25 feet 4 inches; depth in hold, 18 feet.

The Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Archibald William, Earl of Eglinton, in that part of the said United Kingdom called Scotland, K.T., and his heirs male by the name, style, and title of Earl of Winton.

On Monday, being Trinity Monday, the elder brethren of Trinity House proceeded to the parish of St. Olave's, Hart-street, Crutched-friars, where Divine service was performed according to annual custom. The grand banquet to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort and her Majesty's Ministers will take place on Saturday evening, the 2nd of July.

Blondin, a tight-rope performer, is reported by the *Niagara Falls Gazette* to have ascended one of the wire-rope guys extending from the suspension-bridge to the bank near the water's edge—a long distance over the boiling rapids. He also suspended himself by his feet from the wire over the river rushing through the great chasm below.

The heaviest Overland Mail ever sent from this country was despatched across the Channel from Dover to Calais in one of the Royal Mail packets on Saturday night. It consisted of ninety-six boxes for India and China, and ninety boxes for Australia, the size of the latter being three times larger than that of the former.

EXTRAORDINARY ABDUCTION.—At the Liverpool Police Court, on Wednesday, an investigation was resumed from the previous Saturday into the case of four Chilian gentlemen who, being obnoxious to their Government, were imprisoned by them, and subsequently put on board the English ship *Louisa Braginton*, and conveyed in custody of the captain to England. The captain was committed for trial for the abduction of the complainants.

A GALA DAY FOR LUNATICS.—Dr. Smith, the Governor of the Durham County Lunatic Asylum, Sedgfield, had a gala day on Whit Monday. Cricketing, standing, running, and pole-leaping, hurdle and sack-racing, quoit and buckstick playing, &c., were joined in with hearty good will by the majority of the male patients, their attendants, and the officers and servants of the institution, the Governor taking an active part in the games; and, as a stimulus to energy and exertion, liberal prizes of books, oranges, tobacco, &c., were awarded to the successful competitors in each game. Each patient was allowed to join in the game he felt most interested in. A ball in the evening wound up the pleasures of the day, which the patients, male and female, with their attendants, and others of the house, appeared greatly to enjoy.

## THE MINISTRY.

The following is a list of the New Ministry, together with the minor appointments, as sanctioned by her Majesty on Saturday:—

## THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	Viscount Palmerston.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Campbell.
President of the Council	Earl Granville.
Foreign Secretary	Lord J. Russell.
Home Secretary	Sir G. C. Lewis.
Colonial Secretary	Duke of Newcastle.
Secretary for War	Mr. Sidney Herbert.
Indian Secretary	Sir C. Wood.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. W. E. Gladstone.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Duke of Somerset.
Privy Seal	Duke of Argyll.
Duchy of Lancaster	Sir George Grey.
Postmaster-General	Earl of Elgin.
Board of Trade	Mr. Cobden.
Poor-law Board	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Secretary for Ireland	Mr. Cardwell.

## NOT IN THE CABINET.

President of the Board of Works	Mr. H. Fitzroy.
Attorney-General	Sir R. Bethell.
Solicitor-General	Sir H. Keating.
Lord Advocate of Scotland	Mr. Moncrieff.
Vice-President of the Council for Education	Mr. R. Lowe.
Vice-President of the Board of Trade	Mr. James Wilson.
Judge-Advocate	Mr. Headlam.
Secretaries of the Treasury	Mr. S. Laing, Mr. H. Brand.
Secretary to the Admiralty	Lord Clarence Paget.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	Mr. Whitbread.
Under Secretaries of State:—	
Home	Mr. G. Clive.
War	Earl of Ripon.
Foreign	Lord Wodehouse.
Colonial	Mr. C. Fortescue.
India	Mr. Thomas G. Baring.
Secretary to the Poor-law Board	Mr. Gilpin.
	Mr. Huggess.
	Mr. Bagwell.
	Sir W. Dunbar.

## THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward	Earl St. Germans.
Master of the Horse	Marquis of Ailesbury.
Master of the Buckhounds	Earl of Bessborough.
Mistress of the Robes	The Duchess of Sutherland.

## IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Earl of Carlisle.
Attorney-General	Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald.
Solicitor-General	Mr. Serjeant Deasy.

Sir Benjamin Hall is to enter the House of Lords as Lord Llanover. Mr. Vernon Smith is also said to claim a seat in the House of Lords. For Scotland Mr. Moncrieff is to be Lord Advocate, and Mr. Melville, Writer to the Signet; Lord Provost of Edinburgh is to be the new Crown Agent.

On Saturday, at Windsor Castle, the late Ministers resigned their seals of office, and the members of the new Government were duly appointed. At a Privy Council held at half-past four p.m. Lord Campbell received the great seal as Lord High Chancellor, the Earl of Carlisle was appointed once more to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Duke of Argyll succeeded the Earl of Hardwicke as Lord Privy Seal, Lord John Russell received the seals of the Foreign Office, and Sir Cornwall Lewis those of the Home Office. The Duke of Newcastle was appointed Secretary to the Colonies, and Mr. Sidney Herbert Secretary of State for War. Sir Charles Wood received the seals of the office of Secretary of State for India, Mr. Gladstone was sworn into the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Earl Granville was appointed Lord President of the Council. The Earl of Bessborough, Lord Elgin, the Duke of Somerset, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Milner Gibson, and Lord St. Germans, were also present at the Court; and the Marquis of Ailesbury, Mr. James Wilson, Sir William Jolliffe, and Mr. Headlam were sworn in as Privy Counsellors.

The first meeting of the new Cabinet took place at Downing-street on Monday.

The arrangements consequent upon the promotion of Lord Campbell to the woolsack have been completed. Sir Alexander Cockburn becomes Lord Chief Justice of England, and Sir W. E. Ede succeeds him in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Massey will be the Chairman of Ways and Means. Lord Palmerston has appointed the Hon. Evelyn Ashley and Mr. Charles George Barrington, of the Treasury, to be his Private Secretaries. Mr. Maurice Drummond, of the Treasury, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Home Secretary, Sir G. Cornwall Lewis. Mr. C. W. Freemantle, of the Treasury, will be Private Secretary to Mr. Brand. Lord John Russell has appointed the Hon. George Elliot and Mr. George Russell to be his Private Secretaries. Mr. Villiers Lister has been appointed Precise Writer.

The new Ministers are gone down for their re-elections, and there seems to be no danger of any one of them losing his seat, or even of having to undergo a contest. Mr. Gladstone's seat is, indeed, threatened at Oxford; but in all other respects it seems to be understood that the old Opposition leaders will be allowed to walk quietly into their places and declare their policy as Ministers. We may consider, therefore, that the new Ministry is in good working trim, and will in a day or two be in perfect gear. Mr. Gladstone has addressed a long letter to the Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, in explanation of his conduct in voting in favour of Lord Derby on the recent division, and afterwards accepting office under Lord Palmerston.

There appears to be some difficulty in finding a suitable Liberal candidate for Marylebone, where a seat is vacant by the raising of Sir B. Hall to the Peerage. Colonel Dickson appears most anxious to come forward, but as yet no very enthusiastic demonstrations have been made in his favour. Mr. Bernal Osborne has been solicited to stand, but has finally declined on the ground that he would be unable to give up his whole time to the service of the constituency. The borough, he said, ought to have six members. At a large meeting of the Liberal electors, the names of Lord Fermoy, Major Lyon, Sir W. Clay, Mr. Raikes Currie, and Sir J. Walsley were severally brought forward, but eventually a resolution was passed calling upon the last-named gentleman to stand, though without pledging the meeting to support him. The Conservatives have determined to support Mr. B. B. Cabbell in the event of his accepting the invitation to become a candidate.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—Petitions against the returns for the following places have been presented to the House of Commons:—Ashburton, Athlone (3), Aylesbury (5), Barnstaple (2), Berwick-on-Tweed, Beverley (3), Bodmin, Bridgewater, Bury, Carlisle, Carlisle (borough), Chatham, Cheltenham, Clare (county), Dartmouth, Dover, Dundalk, Frome, Gloucester, Harwich, Huddersfield, Hull (2), Kent (West), Kidderminster, King's County, Kingston-upon-Hull (2), Leicestershire (N.), Limerick, Lyme Regis, Maidstone, Merionethshire, Newry, Norwich, Peterborough (2), Pontefract, Preston (2), Roscommon (county), Sandwich, Yarmouth, Wakefield, Weymouth (2), and Windsor.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—The Prince Consort visited this College on Monday last. His Royal Highness presided in the hall at the pronouncement of the prizes by the head-master, and addressed a few words of advice and encouragement to the boys, especially commending the spirit of kindness and generosity which had marked this their first half-year together. His Royal Highness, on the petition of the Captain (Mr. Boughy), gave an additional week's holiday, as a special favour, in honour of the opening of the College by her Majesty. Several prizes of much interest are announced, in addition to the ordinary school prizes, for the completion of Midsummer, 1860, and the successive years. Her Majesty has graciously signified her intention of giving an annual gold medal to the boy who in moral conduct and general proficiency shall be considered the most deserving. The Prince Consort will give an annual prize for historical study; the Archbishop of Canterbury, for religious study; the Earl of Derby, for French; and the Council of Governors will give prizes for a Latin essay, for German, for mathematics, for chemistry, and, lastly, for botanical collections made in the neighbourhood of the College, which is one of the richest fields for British flowers in the country.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, June 17, appeared in our second edition last week.]

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, June 17.

## RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

The Earl of DERBY stated that, in consequence of the adverse vote on the Address in the House of Commons, her Majesty's Ministers had felt it to be their duty to resign, and their resignation had been graciously accepted. He was happy to be able to state, in the present critical position of foreign affairs, that their successors would be very shortly appointed; and he would say, for himself and his followers, that they hoped they would be able to give a patriotic and general support to the new Government in the difficult circumstances in which it was placed. He complained of the statement made in the *Times* of a conversation between her Majesty and Earl Granville, which was a publication of matters very unusual in such a way, and very improper also.

Earl GRANVILLE said he had been honoured by the permission of her Majesty to state what had occurred, but he might have subsequently spoken of what had transpired in terms not so reserved as they ought to have been. There was nothing of any consequence to keep from the public—nothing that it might not be desirable they should know; but still he deeply regretted that the conversation had been published, to his great chagrin and surprise.

Lord BROUGHAM impressed upon their Lordships the necessity of the strictest neutrality on the part of this country in the war which had broken out in Italy.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, June 17.

IRISH CRIMINAL LAW.—Mr. WHITESIDE gave notice that on the 30th inst. he should move for leave to bring in bills to consolidate the statute criminal laws of Ireland.

## RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it would be only respectful to the House formally to announce that in consequence of the vote on the Address Lord Derby and his colleagues had felt it to be their duty to tender their resignation, which had been graciously accepted by her Majesty, and they now held office only until the appointment of their successors. He had also to state that Lord Palmerston had received her Majesty's commands to form a new Administration, and he had reason to believe that he had accomplished that object. He then moved that the House at its rising should adjourn until Tuesday next.

The motion was agreed to.

## THE ADDRESS.

Colonel FORESTER brought up her Majesty's most gracious answer to the Address, in which her Majesty stated that in her desire to concur with the House of Commons she had taken steps for the formation of a new Administration.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—Petitions were presented against the returns for Norwich, Beverley, Athlone, Aylesbury, Maidstone, Weymouth, Preston, Bury, Limerick, and the counties of Clare and North Leicestershire. Some routine business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The House sat for a few minutes, Lord Redesdale, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, occupying the woolsack. A few petitions having been presented, their Lordships formally adjourned until Thursday, with the understanding that public business would recommence on Thursday week.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Some private bills were advanced a stage, and a good many election petitions presented—Tuesday being the latest day on which such challenges of the late returns were receivable.

Mr. BRAND, one of the Secretaries to the Treasury, stated that he should on the following day move for writs for the counties and boroughs rendered vacant by the appointment of the new Ministers to office, and should thereafter propose a further adjournment of the House until Thursday, the 30th inst., by which time the members of Government would be again in their places.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—Mr. O. STANLEY called attention to a statement published by one of the daily papers, to the effect that corrupt offers had been made to the member for Northampton (Mr. Gilpin), with the view of biasing his vote at the recent division on the Address. This charge, he maintained, involved the honour of Parliament, and required investigation. The subject was pursued for some time, many members taking part in the discussion, which was ultimately stopped by the Speaker, on the score of irregularity. Later in the day's sitting Mr. Gilpin, who had previously been absent, made some explanations on the question; but, nevertheless, Mr. O. Stanley intimated his intention of bringing it forward again in the shape of some formal motion.

NEW WRITS.—Mr. BRAND moved the issue of a series of writs for the seats vacated by the various members of the new Administration. On the motion that a new writ should be issued for Sandwich, in the room of Mr. Knatchbull Huggess, appointed a Lord of the Treasury, a question arose touching the legality or propriety of proceeding to a new election for that borough while a petition challenging the validity of the former return still awaited investigation by an election committee. Ultimately, however, the opposition was withdrawn, and the writ ordered.

APPEAL IN CRIMINAL CASES.—Mr. M'MAHON obtained leave to bring in a bill to secure the right of appeal in criminal cases.

The House adjourned until Thursday next.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

The meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society will take place at Warwick, on Tuesday, the 12th of July, and following days. All implements must be delivered by Thursday, the 7th, and stock by Tuesday, the 12th of July.

Mr. M'Can, one of the Judges of the Irish Court of Bankruptcy, died very suddenly on Wednesday week, at Rathbone's Hotel, Kingsdown. He resided on Tuesday in his court, and then appeared in the enjoyment of good health. The emoluments of the judgeship are £2000 a year.

A riot took place at Canterbury last Saturday night. Several soldiers were wounded, and one man, just returned from India, was seriously injured. The dispute appears to have arisen between the cavalry and infantry, in a low neighbourhood called Knot's-lane.

At a recent Sunday-school excursion at Manchester a girl, who was standing with her back against the door of a second-class railway carriage, fell out. There being no means of communication with the guard, no assistance could be rendered until the train had arrived at the next station, when it was found that the girl was dead, having died instantaneously, as was supposed.

A WOMAN SELF-POISONED.—An inquest was held, on Tuesday, on the body of Mary Dixon, aged sixty-one, the wife of a tinplate-worker, living in a cellar in Port-street, Manchester. On Tuesday week the woman had been drinking, and on her return home her husband scolded her; whereupon she drank, in mistake for laudanum, some naphtha, which her husband was about to use in putting gutta percha soles upon his boots. She died the next morning at seven o'clock. On a post-mortem examination being made a quantity of naphtha was found in her stomach, and this had been the cause of death. The jury found "That deceased poisoned herself while in an unsound state of mind."

RETIREMENT OF THE IRISH LORD CHANCELLOR.—After having disposed of the ordinary business of the Court of Chancery, on Friday week, Lord Chancellor Napier took leave of the Bar in the following terms:—"And here for the present I may close the book—the great volume of equity. To have been enrolled as a commentator, associated with the learned, and the wise, and the good—the noble living and the noble dead—might well satisfy the proudest professional ambition. In addition to this elevated privilege—this distinguished honour—I have enjoyed while here residing what has been to me, at least, a source of gratification not less pleasing—I mean the household happiness (if I may so speak of it) for which I am mainly indebted to the frankness and kindness of my brethren of the Bar, and the unceasing attention of the officers of the court. To both I am very grateful. I am deeply thankful to God. 'Hoc olim meminisse juvabit.'"

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN IRELAND.—For some weeks past there has been a remarkable religious awakening going on in the city of Belfast and other places in the North of Ireland. The accounts were at first somewhat obscure and conflicting; but there can no longer be any doubts as to the reality of these phenomena, which appear to be extending and deepening on every side. From later accounts it appears that the revival has rapidly spread from Belfast on the one side to Derry on the other. Like the awakening in America, it began with a number of pious laymen of the humbler classes, who voluntarily met together for devotional exercises.

THE WESTERN BANK.—A proposal has been made by Mr. James Dunlop, of Clyde, for himself and on behalf of his friends in the direction of the Western Bank, by which the wreck of that most unfortunate company will be cleared away at once, and the responsibility of every shareholder completely cancelled. Mr. Dunlop's proposal is to the effect that, provided all the shares of the bank are made over to him, along with their relative rights and claims, he is prepared to pay to the shareholders who have settled, and "thereafter from time to time to those who may settle, the calls on their respective shares in full, the sum of £30 per share." And he consents that the surplus proceeds, if any, of the liquidation of the bank, after payment of its debts, and repayment of this sum of £30 per share, shall be divided among the said shareholders, it being understood that the liquidation under the Act is to continue.





THE WAR.—THE MILANESE WELCOMING THE FRENCH AND SARDINIANS.—EAST END OF MILAN CATHEDRAL.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 617.





THE WAR IN ITALY.—BIVOUAC OF FRENCH TROOPS AT CAMERIANO.—FROM A SKETCH BY M. BEAUCE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 617.



## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Duke of Cambridge paid a visit to Shoeburyness on Monday, to inspect the progress in the artillery practice in the new guns.

Captain Sanford Freeling, R.A., has been appointed to be colonial secretary for the city and garrison of Gibraltar.

The Duke of Rutland is about to form the servants of Belvoir Castle into a volunteer artillery company.

Colonel Richard Taylor, C.B., 79th Regiment, has arrived in town from Bombay, after an honourable professional career with his gallant regiment during the military operations against the rebels in Central India.

A dinner of the officers who served before Delhi in 1857 took place on Monday evening, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, under the presidency of Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B.

Colonel Burt has been at Bristol during the week, marking out the line of fortifications on the Holmes, which will be commenced forthwith. The old battery at Portishead will likewise be put in a state of repair.

The Committee on Dockyard Economy, who have been pursuing their inquiries for several months past at all the Royal dockyards, have brought their labours to a close.

The *Victoria* and *Albert* Royal steam-yacht, Captain the Hon. Joseph Denman, is in the hands of the Portsmouth factory authorities, having the necessary repairs to her damaged machinery effected.

The examination of candidates for admission into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich is appointed to commence on Tuesday, the 5th proximo, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Sir John Pakington was entertained at the Thatched House Tavern, on Thursday week, by the Navy Club. Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.B., presided, and about forty members of the club attended to do honour to the presence of the right hon. baronet.

The examination of candidates for admission into the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, commenced on Friday; and will occupy the members of the Council of Military Education six days.

The dépôt of the 53rd Regiment left Chatham Barracks on Sunday afternoon, and proceeded to Brompton Barracks, where they are to take up their quarters, in consequence of a large portion of that establishment being at present unoccupied by the Royal Sappers and Miners.

The officers of the 10th Hussars dined together on Friday week at the Thatched House. Earl Beauchamp presided, and was supported by about twenty gentlemen heretofore and at present connected with the regiment.

The Marquis of Salisbury, as Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, gave his annual entertainment to the officers of the several regiments of local militia, and to the county magistrates, on Saturday last, at his Lordship's residence in Arlington-street, Piccadilly. Above two hundred noblemen and gentlemen were present.

The Military Council of Education concluded the six days' examination of candidates for direct commissions on Tuesday, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. There were nearly one hundred and fifty candidates examined. Major-General Cameron, Major-General J. E. Portlock, Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Addison, and Colonel T. Elwyn, R.A., were the examiners.

The number of new gun-boats for which the Government have just made a contract is eighteen. They are understood to have been taken by six builders at the following prices:—Green, two at £24 15s. per ton; Wigram, four at £21 10s.; Mare, three at £21 10s.; Russell, four at £20 10s.; Miller (Liverpool), two, price not stated; Langley, one at £24; Pitcher, one at £25; and White (Cotes), one at £25.

The Queen has conferred the Victoria Cross upon Lieutenants Farquharson, 42nd Regiment; Cubitt, 13th Bengal Native Infantry; Jarrett, 26th Bengal Native Infantry; and upon Privates Cook and Miller, 42nd Regiment, and McGovern, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, for feats of bravery in India. Lieutenant R. C. W. Mitford, 3rd Bengal European Regiment, and Adjutant of Hodson's horse, has been recommended by Lord Clyde for the Victoria Cross.

The annual distribution of prizes and the award of cadetships to the pupils at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, took place on Tuesday in the large school-room, in the presence of a numerous assembly of naval and marine officers. The chair was occupied by the President, Admiral Bowles, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. At the termination of the proceedings the visitors adjourned to the library, where a plentiful lunch was provided for them.

The Worcestershire Militia Regiment have assembled for their annual twenty-one days' training at the dépôt, in the Tything, Worcester. The 1st Somerset Regiment of Militia will assemble for training, under the command of Colonel Tynte, at Taunton, on the 13th of September. Orders have been issued by the Vice-Lieutenant, Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., for assembling the respective regiments of the Lancashire Militia on Monday, the 4th of July next, for twenty-one days' training and exercise. The 1st Royal East Middlesex Militia Regiment has received orders to assemble at the head-quarters, Hampstead, for twenty-one days' training, on the 15th of July. Lieutenant-Colonel Scriven has issued a notice requiring the men belonging to the Royal South Middlesex Militia Regiment to assemble at Hounslow, on Friday, the 15th of July, for the usual twenty-one days' training and exercise. Notices have been sent by the Adjutant to the men of the 5th West York Militia Regiment to assemble for training at Knaresborough on Monday, the 4th of July.

The half-yearly examination and distribution of prizes awarded by the Government to the gentlemen cadets took place on Tuesday at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in the presence of numerous officers of various branches of the service and the professors and masters of the military and scientific divisions of study connected with the practical and theoretical classes of the institution. At twelve o'clock the whole of the cadets assembled on the spacious parade-ground in front of the building, and went through a series of evolutions with the light battery of guns belonging to the corps. The manual and drill exercises were well performed, and elicited approbation. The cadets having proceeded to the painted hall of the institution, an address was delivered by the governor explanatory of the result of the examination of the gentlemen cadets who would be recommended to her Majesty to receive immediate commissions. There were twenty-four gentlemen cadets for commissions either in the corps of Royal Engineers or Royal Artillery, as their services might be required. The successful names were those of Messrs. Haig, Cantley, Howard, Featherstonhaugh, Lloyd, Salterthwaite, Crostwaite, MacPherson, Evans, Bailey, Molesworth, Perceval, Lewis, Murray, Douglas, Walron, Tatham, Wilmer, Whalley, Little, Grant, Mackey, Allen, and Tyler.

The experiment of placing a large number of the troops quartered at Chatham garrison under canvas, which was made last summer, having been attended with considerable success, both as regards the health and discipline of the men, another camp has been formed this year on the vacant ground outside the barracks, and within the fortifications, in order to relieve the crowded Chatham barracks, occupied by the East India dépôt, comprising the first and second battalions. The spot selected is an exceedingly elevated one within the Spur Battery, the site being the same as that chosen for the camp last year. The ground, having a sloping surface, is well drained, and therefore well adapted for encamping troops. A number of commodious tents have been pitched by the troops, each tent being capable of accommodating several men together, with bedding, camp furniture, &c. The most rigid rules have been framed to secure the health and cleanliness of the men who are to be placed under canvas, and all the sanitary details will be carried out under the direction of the medical officers of the garrison hospitals. A sufficient number of tents having been erected, the dépôts of the 10th and 29th Regiments, attached to the second battalion, vacated their quarters in Chatham barracks on Saturday afternoon, and marched into camp, where they will remain during the summer.

The periodical inspection of the Royal Marine Artillery took place at Fort Cumberland, near Portsmouth, on Friday week. The inspecting officer, Major-General Wesley, accompanied by Major Rodney, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, arrived on the ground at eleven a.m., and was received by the troops under Colonel Fraser with the usual salute; after which they broke into open column right in front, marching past in slow and quick time, and performed a variety of other manoeuvres. At the conclusion of battalion inspection the detachment just returned to head-quarters from service in her Majesty's ship *Pearl*, and with her famous naval brigade in India, were called to the front by the Major-General, and addressed by him in warm terms on their conduct while in India, where they had, if possible, added lustre to the corps to which they belonged, and afforded a good example to those of their comrades who had not as yet had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in the face of an enemy. The General and staff afterwards visited the laboratory, where nearly 200 men were employed in the different branches of their profession. At two p.m., the laboratory and repository courses being gone through, practice commenced with a shell-gun with naval shell from the works of the fort, a park of field-guns of heavy calibre on the beach, and a rocket brigade firing 3-lb. and 12-lb. rockets. The precision and accuracy of the firing at various ranges, from 800 to 1600 yards, the bursting of the shells at the spot desired, both from the heavy gun on the works and from the field-pieces and howitzers on the beach, were such as could only be witnessed on a practice-day of this corps. The day's proceedings concluded with practice at a butt, from a battery at 600 yards' distance, representing the section of a line-of-battle ship, armed with 8-inch guns, which were handled with all the activity of seamen gunners. At the conclusion of the practice Major-General Wesley returned from the fort to Portsmouth, this concluding the gallant General's inspection in the S.W. district. The Royal Marine Light Infantry were inspected at Forton and Brown Down on Wednesday and Thursday.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**ACCESSION OF HER MAJESTY.**—Monday being the twenty-second anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne the Royal Standard was hoisted at the Tower, the public, naval, and military offices, and on the Royal parish churches; and double Royalsalutes were fired from the Park and Tower guns.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—The births of 852 boys and 841 girls (in all 1693 children) were registered last week in London.—The deaths in London, which have shown a continual decrease during the last seven weeks, declined to 913 in the week that ended last Saturday. The average (in proportion to the increased population) is 1070.

Robert Marks, described as being of "gentlemanly appearance," is in custody on charge of pursuing an ingenious system of fraud, by collecting subscriptions to present Alderman Mechi with a testimonial. He is also charged by Mr. Richard Cort, the son of the great inventor in the iron trade, with appropriating hundreds of pounds which he received as a collector for a memorial to Mr. Cort's father.

**PRESENT TO M. AND MME. GOLDSCHMIDT.**—A few months ago M. and Mme. Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) gave a concert at Exeter Hall in aid of the Nightingale Fund, which realized more than £2000.

There was a meeting at the Mansion House on Saturday last, at which the Lord Mayor presided, the object of which was to present them with a copy in marble of Durham's bust of the Queen, as a mark of the regard and admiration of those interested in the undertaking. M. Otto Goldschmidt acknowledged the present in feeling and impressive terms, and said he and his wife would receive the bust in their new home as one of its penates, and that the gift would be preserved by their children and their children's children.

**LONDON CLERKS AND WAREHOUSEMEN.**—The Lord Mayor presided on Monday evening at a meeting held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of establishing a provident institution for London warehousemen and clerks. In opening the proceedings, the Lord Mayor said that the objects which the promoters of the London association have in view are to provide a weekly payment for clerks and warehousemen out of employ—a case so frequent that it became necessary to establish some such society. The resolution was carried unanimously, and a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for his conduct in the chair terminated the meeting.

**SUICIDE ON HAMPTSTEAD-HEATH.**—On Tuesday Mr. Wakley held an inquest at Hampstead Workhouse, on the body of Robert Pirrie, a gasfitter, aged thirty-nine, who destroyed himself on Tuesday week, on Hampstead-heath, by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been in a desponding state for some time, because his pecuniary difficulties prevented him from marrying a young woman to whom he was attached. They took a walk together on Tuesday afternoon to Hampstead-heath, when he stepped aside for a moment and cut his throat behind some bushes. He then called for the young woman to send for help, which soon came, and he was taken to the workhouse, and the wound was sewed up, but he expired the following day. A verdict of "Insanity" was returned.

**FIRE, AND GALLANT RESCUE.**—Early on Tuesday morning the police-constable on duty discovered that the house of Mr. Henry Westo, Brewer-street, Somerset-street, was in flames. The inmates were aroused; but escape by the staircase, owing to the heat and smoke, was impossible, and they had to get on the roof. Edward Ross, the fire-escape conductor from King's-cross, was soon on the spot. He pitched his machine against the building, and brought down on his back Mr. William Westo, aged 63; and Mrs. Westo, 60, in his arms. He again ascended, and brought down Mr. W. Henry Ross, 22; Mr. L. Vasey, 27; Thomas Jarvis, 13; and Helen Kemp, amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the bystanders. The fire was not extinguished till the premises were nearly destroyed.

**PLAYGROUNDS.**—The annual meeting of the Playground and General Recreation Society was held on Tuesday at Willis's Rooms, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. In the course of his speech the noble chairman announced that the Marquis of Westminster proposed to devote an acre of ground near St. Barnabas, at a nominal rent of about sixpence a year, for the purpose of forming a playground. The report stated that the committee was in treaty for a piece of land at Camden-town; that an assurance has been obtained that the part of Smithfield belonging to the Crown should be preserved in an open condition, and that a portion of each metropolitan Park should be inclosed and made available for school treats under the superintendence of a park-keeper. Various resolutions were passed, and a vote of thanks of the chairman terminated the proceedings.

**ROYAL LITERARY FUND.**—The seventeenth anniversary of this institution was celebrated on Wednesday evening by the usual festival at Freemasons' Hall, Mr. Gladstone in the chair. Between 200 and 300 gentlemen were present, and accommodation was afforded to a number of ladies, as spectators of the proceedings, in the gallery. Mr. R. Bell read a report showing that, from 1790 to the present period, £51,000 had been dispensed in relief to necessitous authors; that £26,775 of this sum had been distributed during the last ten years, and in the last year £1840 had been granted, being a much larger sum than in any previous year. Mr. Gladstone, in proposing "Prosperity to the Royal Literary Fund," made an eloquent speech; and the company was subsequently addressed by the Earl of Ripon, Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Stuart, Professor Owen, Mr. K. Macaulay, Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Justice Haliburton, and others. The total subscriptions announced during the evening were £1600, including a legacy of £900 left to the society by the late Mr. Kirwin, of the Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden.

**DRINKING-FOUNTAINS AT THE EAST-END.**—Several drinking-fountains are about to be erected in the eastern part of the metropolis. One on the wide space opposite St. John's Church, Bethnal-green, is to be provided at the cost of a resident in the neighbourhood. In Carr-street, Limehouse, a fountain is to be erected by Mr. T. Scrutton, and a large one has been commenced on Tower-hill, opposite the Mint and the St. Katherine Dock entrance, at the joint cost of the Metropolitan Free Drinking-Fountain Association and the Whitechapel District Board of Works. The vestries of St. George-in-the-East and Shoreditch have also decided to erect drinking-fountains, but have not yet fixed upon the sites.—On Tuesday the Countess of Falmouth inaugurated a new drinking-fountain in Golden-lane, St. Luke's. A meeting was held in the school-room, which was briefly addressed by the Rev. W. Rogers. He said a contract had been entered into with the New River Company for a supply of water, which, with the cost of keeping the fountain in repair, was estimated would require a sum of from £5 to £6 a year, of which nearly half had been already promised. Mr. Gurney said that on the 18th of June, between the hours of five in the morning and nine in the evening, 7040 persons used the fountain in Giltspur-street.

**AN ARTFUL IMPOSTOR.**—The sympathy of the Lord Mayor, and of every one in the Police Court at the Mansion House, was excited on Saturday last by the narration of a girl, of very interesting appearance, who represented that she was an orphan, and had left her aunt, at Carlisle, because the aunt wanted to force her to marry a man whom she disliked. She said that she took refuge with some friends at Newcastle, who recommended her to try to get the situation of stewardess in some ship going to Australia; that she had come to London for that purpose, but found herself unable to accomplish her object, and that she was in a state of great distress. The appearance and manner of the young woman were so greatly in her favour that the Lord Mayor promised to interest himself in her behalf, and he gave directions that whilst inquiry was being made into the correctness of her story she should be taken to respectable lodgings and maintained there. The inquiries that were instituted proved that her tale was fictitious, and that she had conducted herself very creditably at Carlisle. She came before the Lord Mayor on Tuesday to learn the result of the inquiries, and when told what they had disclosed she stoutly affirmed that the assertions were calumnies, and said that she would stay in London to vindicate her character.

**THE SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME.**—The third annual meeting of this institution was held at the United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, on Saturday last—Major-General Upton in the chair. The report stated that since the first year of the establishment of the charity there never had been less than 100 inmates, and all this had been done without the help of a Royal Commission to raise funds, and without any assistance from Government. The number of inmates at the present time was 165, and the committee intended to add immediately 25 more girls, the daughters of soldiers, to the number already admitted, in consequence of the addition to the funds by the church collections, on the day of thanksgiving, of £7000, for which the committee returned thanks to the clergy of the United Kingdom. The thanks of the committee were also awarded to Lieut-General Sir William Codrington, by whom the admission of two soldiers' daughters was secured for ever. The health of the inmates has been admirably cared for, and only one death had occurred during the year. The usual resolutions having been proposed and acceded to, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

**BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE TO THE CLERGY.**—On Tuesday afternoon the anniversary sermon of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was preached at St. Paul's Cathedral by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The Lord Mayor attended in state, accompanied by Alderman and Sheriff Conder, and Alderman Mechi. The Lord Primate, the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, Llandaff, and British Columbia were also present. The collection amounted only to £35.—In the evening a banquet was given to the clergy at the Mansion House, when there was a large gathering of ecclesiastical and other dignitaries. In proposing the health of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Mayor expressed his concurrence in the condemnation pronounced by the right reverend preacher in the afternoon against the sentiment that the Bible should be excluded from the Government schools in India. That sentiment, although it had been sanctioned, mistakenly, and without a proper sense of the obligations of Christian rulers, by the late Government, was, he believed, opposed to the feelings, not alone of the dignitaries and clergy of our Church, but of the people of England. Amongst the speakers were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord J. Russell, and the Marquis of Westminster.

On Sunday (to-morrow) the Bishop of London will hold a confirmation at St. Anne's Church, Dean-street, Soho. Divine service will commence at three o'clock, and the candidates are to assemble at half-past two.

The first public dinner given by the railway-clerks in aid of the Railway Benevolent Institution, took place on Friday week, at the Freemasons' Tavern—Mr. Joseph Fisher, of the Great Western Railway, in the chair.

The anniversary of the Royal Caledonian Asylum Festival will be held in London on Wednesday next, the 29th inst. The Earl of Elgin will preside. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Buchan, Lord Kinnaird, and other noblemen connected with Scotland, are stewards.

On Wednesday night Warren Storms Hale, Esq., and Edward Conder, Esq., the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, in accordance with long-established usage, entertained her Majesty's Judges at a sumptuous banquet in the fine old hall of the Tallow Chandlers' Company, Dowgate-hill.

**CHOIR BENEVOLENT FUND.**—A choral festival in aid of this fund took place on Thursday, in Westminster Abbey, and was attended by a large number of persons. The society has been founded for the relief of the widows and orphans of organists and lay clerks of cathedrals and collegiate churches, and is honoured with the patronage of her Majesty and the Prince Consort. Upwards of two hundred voices, chosen from her Majesty's chapels Royal, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and other churches, formed the choir, and they executed with wonderful power and ability the various pieces of sacred music selected for the occasion. At the close of the service a collection was made, the result of which was highly gratifying.

**THE DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE IN SWINTON-STREET.**—On Saturday last the adjourned inquest on the bodies of Anne Cruft, aged twenty-five, and her two children, was held before Mr. Wakley. It will be recollected that the unfortunate woman, after killing her two children by cutting their throats, committed suicide by cutting her own throat. Evidence was given that she had shown symptoms of insanity, and that her grandfather and uncles had been insane. The jury at once came to the conclusion that she was insane, and that she murdered her children whilst in a state of insanity.

**THE METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.**—This hospital, which is open to the sick poor of all countries without the necessity of a governor's letter of recommendation, and the daily attendance of patients, is situated close to the most destitute and populous districts of the metropolis—viz., Spitalfields, Shoreditch, Bethnal-green, and Whitechapel. The anniversary dinner was celebrated on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, when about 120 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The Earl of Carlisle occupied the chair. An eloquent appeal by the chairman was liberally responded to, and during the evening subscriptions were announced to the amount of £2080.

**CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.**—On Thursday morning the Sheriffs of the City of London, having received the Queen's writ for the election of a citizen to represent the city in Parliament, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Lord John Russell's accession to office, proceeded, accompanied by the Undersheriffs, Mr. Secondary Potter, and other civic authorities, to the hustings in Guildhall, when Mr. Barker, the Sheriff's chief yeoman, read the writ—and also the proclamation against bribery—appointing the election to proceed on Monday next, the 27th inst., at twelve o'clock precisely. The Sheriffs and Undersheriffs then proceeded to the Royal Exchange when the same ceremony was gone through.

**A MADMAN'S RUN.**—A madman, supposed to have escaped from one of the Peckham lunatic asylums, awoke many of the inhabitants of the Walworth-road on Wednesday morning by rushing along in his night-shirt, at four a.m., shouting at the top of his voice. The police on duty tried to stop him, but he rushed from their grasp and glided down the road as far as Cumberwell gate, when, without stopping, he made a leap (à la Dick Turpin) over the gate, hotly pursued by Harnsworth, the Royal Society's escape conductor, and his fire dog, but the man and his canine attendant were unable to stop his progress. The police and Harnsworth at last managed to throw the man, and keep him until further assistance arrived, though, armed with a hammer and an awl, he contrived to wound the policeman severely.

**ILLEGAL DETENTION IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.**—The case of Ruck v. Stilwell and Another was brought to a conclusion in the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday afternoon, having occupied the court three days. This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a gentleman of property in Wales, against Dr. James Stilwell and Elizabeth Sisley Stilwell, the licensed proprietors of Moorcroft House Lunatic Asylum, situated near Uxbridge, for illegally detaining him in that establishment during a period of ten months, and whereby, in order to obtain his liberation, the plaintiff was put to an expense of nearly £3000. The learned Judge, in summing up, left it to the jury as to the question of damages; the points of law raised during the trial he should reserve for the consideration of the full court. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £500. The court granted leave to move to set aside that verdict, and to enter a nonsuit for the defendants.

**FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.**—Mr. Tidd Pratt, registrar of friendly societies in England, delivered a lecture on Wednesday night on the above subject, in the school room of St. George's, Hanover-square. Since 1793, he said, 26,000 benefit societies had been enrolled in England and Wales, which was at the rate of 400 a year. Of these 7000 had ceased to exist, being at the average of 100 a year, or two every week. This number was greatly on the increase; at present there were 20,000 societies, numbering 2,500,000 members in England and Wales. In order to attain success in the establishment of societies, he would recommend that they insure medical attendance, allowance in sickness, endowments—a sum applicable at death—and a provision for the expense of management. The failure of many societies arose from the false rate at which the contributions were calculated. As an instance of a model society he called their attention to the Westminster Provident Benefit Society, which has been recently formed. The capital of societies now enrolled amounted to £10,000,000, and the annual payments for sickness, superannuation, and death-money, exceeded £1,500,000.

**THE WYKEHAMISTS' MEETING.**—This annual festival was celebrated on Wednesday night at Willis's Rooms. About eighty gentlemen sat down to dinner—Viscount Eversley presided. The noble chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the two St. Mary Winton Colleges," remarked that not only Wykehamists, but the nation at large, owed a great debt to William of Wykeham for founding the first public school. Public schools in his (Lord Eversley's) opinion were amongst the most useful institutions of this country; to them we are indebted for the many virtues which distinguished the English gentleman. More Latin and Greek might possibly be crammed into a boy at a private school, but education consisted of something more than the mere acquisition of Latin and Greek. He (the chairman) had for many years been placed in a situation which gave him ample opportunities of judging of the characters of public men, and he could, without hesitation, assert that he had never known a public man who had had the misfortune to have been educated at a private school who did not at some time or other of his career show were he had been brought up. The training youth received at a public school might be rough and hard, but without doubt it was salutary; it took the conceit and nonsense out of boys.

**NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME.**—The seventh annual festival of this institution was held on Wednesday evening, at the Star and Garter, Richmond; the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The charity was originally set on foot for the purpose of securing a retreat for female orphans whose parents had died of cholera, and premises were with that view purchased at Ham Common in 1849. Since that period, however, the objects of the patrons of the society have taken a wider scope, and they now seek to provide a home, maintenance, clothing, and education for destitute orphans of all classes and denominations. "The Home" contains at the present moment nearly 100 children, between the ages of four and fourteen; and it is simply owing to the want of adequate accommodation and the funds necessary to secure it, that the advantages of the institution are not conferred in many other urgent and distressing instances. To supply, as far as possible, this want was the object of the festival of last evening. The noble chairman urged most strongly the claims of the charity on the attention of those who were present, and we are happy to be able to state that the result of the appeal was an addition of between £800 and £900, in the shape of donations and subscriptions, to the funds of the society.

The Roubillac statue of Handel, engraved in our last week's Number, was from the Vauxhall statue now in the possession of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

The annual meeting for the distribution of rewards to those formerly "Boys" in the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society will be held at the Asylum, Brixton Hill, on Thursday next, June 30, the Bishop of Salisbury in the chair.

The following are among the latest arrivals at the Oatlands Park Hotel:—Col. and Mrs. Plunkett Burton, Lord Lyndhurst, the Marquis of Kildare, Capt. Murray, Earl Clanwilliam, Col. Montague, Admiral Ryder Burton, the Hon. Miss Arden, the Rev. W. J. Coplestone, the Rev. Dr. Owen, the Rev. Mr. Pearce, and Lord Londesborough.

**MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. JOSEPH STURGE.**—A preliminary meeting was held in Birmingham, on Tuesday evening, to organise a committee, with the view of taking steps to secure a fitting memorial to the late Mr. Joseph Sturge.

**RAPID INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PEERS.**—A leading article of Wednesday's *Times* calls attention to the rapid increase in number of the House of Lords. It is there stated, that whilst "in the memory of living men the House of Lords consisted of little more than 250 members, even counting the 23 representatives of the Irish Peers, now the number is about 460, and there is every reason to believe that, in a few years, it will reach 500."



## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

MR. GLADSTONE, in his "Literary Fund" speech on Wednesday last, was not so eloquent as is his wont. He was eloquent notwithstanding, and spoke for an entire hour with a fluency and fertility of thought very much to be admired, if not entirely appropriate to the occasion. He was unprepared for his task. It was easy to see that he was thinking more of Downing-street and Oxford—of difficult Budget and a contested election—than of the Fund whose claims he had undertaken to recommend to the pockets of the two hundred persons for whom "covers" had been laid. The dinner was especially remarkable for the absence of authors; and this is the more unaccountable, as it is well known that there are many authors, and those of note, who do not agree with the body of reformers led by Mr. Dickens and Mr. Dilke. The illustrious author of "Pendennis" and "The Virginians" replied for "Literature," and gave it us not ungenerally for lending currency in print to the popular rumour that the nickname for "The Literary Fund" was "The Rupture Society." We admire Mr. Thackeray too much to be angry with him. We could not quarrel with Michael Angelo Titmarsh.

There are people who still live on in the pleasant belief that some day or other, not very distant, we shall have a National Gallery worthy of our position as a nation. Happily in this belief lived and died Mr. Jacob Bell, whose removal from among us we chronicled last week. We have more pictures than picture-room. Nobody knew this better than Mr. Jacob Bell, but still he has left his pictures to the nation. What shall we do with them now that we have got them? Ask the executors to retain them till a National Gallery is built? That would be asking too much. Shall we pack them up, as Lord Hertford packs his pictures up, and pay warehouse room for them at that storehouse for all things—the Pantechnicon, in Delgravia? Here we have given us "The Shoeing" of Landseer, the small "Horse Fair" of Rosa Bonheur, "The Derby-day" of Frith, with other pictures of fame in artistic circles, that would fetch at Christie's some six or seven thousand pounds; and we, the people of England, do not know what to do with them. Will the Boilers find room for them? There is a growing disposition, which deserves encouragement, to leave legacies to the nation. England has become as fashionable a residuary legatee as was once the great Lord Chatham, who received large landed estates and large sums of money from people he had never seen. Lord Chatham was very grateful. Do not let England be ungrateful. Above all things, do not let us stop the channel of personal bounty to the public.

Mr. Disraeli would have given us a National Gallery. Mr. Disraeli was willing to give to the Royal Academy of Arts the seventy thousand pounds which the Academy asked of Government as the condition of their removal from Trafalgar-square to Piccadilly. Mr. Disraeli would have found room in the new Burlington House for the Old as well as the New Society of Painters in Water Colours. Will Mr. Gladstone follow in the liberal footsteps of Mr. Disraeli? We fear not. Artists in oil and water colours are looking a little down and gloomy at the transfer of the Seals of the Exchequer from the member for Bucks to the member for the University of Oxford. We trust that those true lovers of art who sit in the Commons, Lord E'cho, Mr. Stirling, and Mr. Coningham, will endeavour to rouse the indifference of Mr. Gladstone. We are to have a fresh Income-tax, let us have a new National Gallery.

The Marquis of Hertford is having large and careful photographs made of his noble collection of pictures. Those already done are an improvement on the Art-Treasures photographs made by the same skilful hands, Messrs. Caldesi and Montecchi, from the Manchester Exhibition. Lord Hertford's example will, we trust, be followed by other collectors. We should like to see photographs of the Queen's collection, of the Stafford and Grosvenor galleries—of, in fact, all the very best pictures we have in England. The Hampton-Court cartoons have been done, and done well. The works of Raphael in England would make an admirable drawing-room table-book, and a valuable volume for connoisseur, collector, and student.

The citizens of London who have warehouses, shops, and homes in the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill, are doing full justice to their church. The new porch to Cornhill is an exquisite specimen of medieval art-revival, and of carving in stone with finish and with feeling. The interior is being "beautified" in no churchwarden-like manner. Let us suggest, while additions are being made, the propriety of setting up an inscription to the effect that at the font of this church was baptised (naming the day) Thomas Gray, author of an "Elegy in a Country Churchyard." The City was once poetical. Milton was born in a street off Cheapside; Pope and Gray were born in Courts off Cornhill. These were true city poets—not of the old city poet school which ended in Elkanah Settle.

One of our very best English engravers, in the Woollet, Vivares, and Middiman manner, Mr. John Pye, has just renewed his attacks in print on the Royal Academy in Trafalgar-square. Mr. Pye is well read in the history of the Academy, and knows its misdeeds and shortcomings better than its president, its secretary, or its keeper. Let the Academy be assured of this, that, if it will not reform itself, it will be reformed before long from without, and with a rough hand.

Our readers resident in London will not, we trust, have neglected to see the collection of one hundred pictures of the late General Phipps, to be sold by Christie and Manson this day. The General's face was a well-known face in auction-rooms when Sir Thomas Baring, Sir Simon Clarke, Mr. Harman, and Mr. Rogers were collectors. General Phipps had a knowledge of art, and called to his assistance in his purchases judges like Wilkie and Jackson. There is a good London Canaletti, which, if the nation will not buy, the benchers of the two Inns of Court that face the river should by no means neglect to secure. It is a view of the Thames from the Temple-gardens, painted about 1750, when Canaletti was in England. Canaletti was industrious when he was with us, and excellent examples of his skill in perpetuating London localities are to be seen in the galleries of the Duke of Richmond, of the Duke of Northumberland, and of the Duke of Buccleuch. Of the English school there are some small and excellent specimens—Wilkie, Leslie, and Landseer are seen to advantage.

A curious trial took place this week touching a matter of taste and skill in art. An admiring husband commissions a portrait of a beloved wife. The price is not such as Lawrence and Reynolds received, or Sir John Watson Gordon or Mr. Frank Grant would now ask, for it was only £3 10s. The artist engaged was Mr. Brown, the sitter was Mrs. Tennant. The lady chose her own posture and air, the artist selected his own colours, and went at once to work. How many sittings Mr. Brown required, and Mrs. Tennant conceded, did not transpire. Five, at least, we suspect; but all to no purpose, for when the picture is sent home the Ruskins of the village declare, unhesitatingly, that "it isn't a bit like." A female critic went so far as to say that the picture represented "a twenty-stone woman." This adverse criticism determined Mr. Tennant's course—he would not keep the picture, and he would not pay the balance. Poor Vandyck Brown appeals to compasses in vain; and, lastly, to law

and equally in vain. The portrait is produced in Court. Mrs. Tennant appears in Court—assumes the attitude in which she sat, and asks a sensible English Judge and a sensible English jury to decide: "Is this a likeness of me? Is this fairly worth seventy shillings? Is it the picture which an admiring husband should hang up in his happy home of a loving, devoted, and (modestly said) not unhandsome wife?" Mrs. Tennant complained that the painter had given her a kind of infantine moustache. "That," replied Brown, "is only a Rembrandt shadow." The jury now became a kind of Hanging Committee of the Royal Academy—glancing from nature to art, and from art back to nature. Mrs. Tennant looked her very best. She was animated—the canvas was inanimate. It was easy to see—so the jury thought—that Vandyck Brown was not Vandyck; and Brown, the portrait painter of the engaging Mrs. Tennant, lost his case, and the balance he laid claim to. Brown, of course, got back his picture (it was returned on his hands), and may—if in anger—make a public-house sign of Mrs. Tennant's Kit-Kat.

We insert with pleasure the following letter from a distant colony:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Adelaide, South Australia, April 18, 1889.  
Sir,—In your literary notes you frequently point out the want of a book here or a memorial there. May I ask you to say a word as to the want of a comprehensive biography of our first civil engineer, John Smeaton?  
Although almost every scientific work contains some reference to his public doings, and many references to his private life are found in books of anecdote, yet no more than cyclopedical biographies exist.

The present appears a fitting time to call attention to the subject, for on the 24th of August one hundred years will have just expired since the placing of the last stone of his great work the Eddystone.

A. B.

Perhaps Mr. Smiles, now that he has both written Stephenson's life and abridged it as well, will take up our correspondent's suggestion.

The Milton receipts of the Dawson Turner collection were not purchased, as we last week expressed a hope they would be, by the British Museum, but by Mr. Skeet, of King William-street, Strand, for America.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

There is positively nothing new in the drama this week. Mr. and Mrs. Vezin continue to star at the SURREY; and our good opinion as to the former receives nightly confirmation. He wants, however, depth and breadth for great parts. His place is properly in juvenile rôles, and in these he is well qualified to command a high reputation. At the STANDARD Miss Glyn completed her engagement on Saturday, when the tragedy of "Othello" was performed. Mr. Phelps has been re-engaged, and on Monday appeared in *Hamlet*. He was supported by Miss Atkinson, as the Queen. The management have also announced the production of the *Ristori* drama of "Medea," and the engagement of Miss Edith Heraud to support the part of the Colchian Enchantress.

DRAMATIC READINGS.—We are happy to find that Mr. Robert Brough is now succeeding as well as a lecturer, or reader of his own productions, as he has always done as an author, dramatist, and lyric poet. In the latter character, those who are best acquainted with his powers know that he stands high. His recitations at the Marylebone Institution have indeed been eminently successful. That success, too, has been of the most legitimate character. His address to his audience was not, as might have been expected, comic, but serious; and his first effort at poetic declamation was his own pathetic production of "The Tentmaker's Story." This was immediately contrasted by the quaint ballads of "Robyn Hood and yo Detective Officers," and "Neighbour Nelly." He then gave examples from his burlesque of "Medea," and depicted her frenzy with very great power, connecting the parts with a rhymed narrative. The ballad of "Godiva," and "A Love Story from Boccaccio," followed; and the entertainment concluded with the humorous poem of "The Vulture." These recitations were of such merit as to extort frequent and prolonged applause.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—On Monday Mr. and Mrs. German Reed presented the public with a new series of Popular Illustrations. The entertainment is divided into two parts—"The County Assizes" and "The Seaside," and is also accompanied with scenery and decorations by Messrs. Grieve and Tolbin. The first part describes a scene in the Home Circuit, particulars of which are brought to the artists whilst residing at a hotel in a county town. It regards a disputed will. The litigants visit the hotel. Mrs. Reed personating both plaintiff and defendant, a loquacious wife, and a laconic maiden. The parts are strongly opposed and effective. Mr. Reed supports the rôle of a faded spinster and a hen-pecked husband. A German suitor of the former is represented by Mrs. Reed; and also a sailor, of the school of T. P. Cooke, by Mr. Reed. Mrs. Reed has also a song, "Let's all speak our mind if we die for it," which will become popular. At "The Seaside" the old piece of the "unfinished opera" forms a great part of the section. A new character for Mrs. Reed—a lady oppressed with antipathies for hills, spiders, dogs, &c., and who screams and makes herself a fool at the sight of them, furnishes obvious opportunities of which Mrs. Reed avails herself to the full. The interiors are beautifully painted, and the pieces are in that style of elegance which will be sure to attract a drawing-room audience. We augur for them much success—fully merited by the dramatic animation that pervades the performance.

Mr. David Fisher, who is now playing successfully at Dublin, joins the New Adelphi company at the termination of Mr. Charles Kean's management of the Princess.

THE DRAMATIC COLLEGE.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Royal Dramatic College the charter of incorporation was presented, by virtue of which the present executive committee become the council until the first annual meeting, which will be held in May, 1890. We understand (says the *Evening*) that the council will at once take immediate steps for determining the site of the college, and make arrangements for laying the foundation-stone, &c.

The celebration of the annual festival at Cuddesdon Theological College on Tuesday was attended with even more than its usual brilliant success. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Lincoln, and touched with skill and loving wisdom all the delicate points with which such institutions must always come in contact.

Captain Labalmondière, Assistant-Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, attended at Woolwich on Tuesday, and conducted the half-yearly examination of the division of the force on guard-duty at the Royal Arsenal and Dockyard, and also the accounts and other documents. The whole of the men assembled on the parade-ground at the Dockyard, and went through a succession of military evolutions in a manner which elicited the special commendation of the Assistant-Commissioner.

Every available spot in the Arsenal at Woolwich is now ordered to be taken up by the Laboratory Department, so as to extend the facilities for the manufacture of shot and shell by accommodating as many additional hands as may be requisite to meet the unprecedented demands now on hand. The present factories have been considerably enlarged by the erection of large sheds of corrugated iron, raised against the outer walls, which afford much convenience and space to the factories, crowded to excess and danger. With an establishment far outnumbering that of any previous date, the works are briskly carried on by relays of men, without intermission, day and night.

OPENING OF THE TAVISTOCK RAILWAY.—The railway connecting Plymouth and Tavistock, sixteen miles in length, was opened on Tuesday. The opening train, in which were the directors of the company, and of the Associated Great Western, Bristol and Exeter, and South Devon Companies, a select number of friends, shareholders, and others, left Plymouth at 1.30, and ran over the sixteen miles so as to bring up within the Tavistock station in little more than thirty-five minutes. There was no perceptible deflection on the viaduct, and all the made ground appeared to be well consolidated. On the platform the directors were met by the Portree of Tavistock, accompanied by a number of the leading inhabitants, supported by thousands of people of all classes in holiday costume. A dejeuner afterwards took place, at which speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered.

THE LOSS OF THE "HERON."—An inquiry into this catastrophe took place on Wednesday, on board the *Victoria*, at Portsmouth. Captain G. T. Gordon, of the *Asia*, presided over the court-martial, which had been called to go through the form of trying Mr. Mindry, gunner, the only surviving officer of the ill-fated *Heron*. Evidence was taken from James White, quartermaster, and some others of the few survivors, and the inquiry, which was not a very long one, resulted in a verdict to the following effect:—The Court was of opinion that the loss of H.M. brig *Heron* was caused by foundering at sea in a heavy squall, owing to the officer in charge of the deck not having taken sufficient precaution by shortening sail, although the squall gave sufficient warning of its approach. The Court was further of opinion that no blame was attributable to Mr. Mindry, and adjudged him to be fully acquitted.

## MUSIC.

THE GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL at the Crystal Palace has been the chief—almost the sole—object of attention among the public entertainments of the week. It has been held on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and there was, moreover, a general rehearsal on Saturday last, which attracted as much notice as the subsequent performance. Perhaps, of all the days, this Saturday was to musical people the most interesting of the whole; for the rehearsal had the effect of solving a question as to which there still remained some degree of doubt, and on which the success of the Festival, in a musical point of view, very much depended, namely—whether the alterations made for the purpose of remedying the defects discovered during the experimental performances of 1857 had or had not been successful. These alterations consisted, in the first place, in the great enlargement of the numerical strength of the chorus and the instrumental band; and, secondly, in the mechanical contrivances for improving the acoustic qualities of the orchestra. In 1857 the chorus consisted of 2000 voices, and the band of 386 instruments; this year the chorus numbered 2765, and the instrumental band 393. In 1857 the total was under 2400; this year it exceeded 3100. The greatest pains were taken to obtain the ablest performers, not only from the metropolis but from all parts of the country. None were received till their qualifications were tested; and they were trained and disciplined, during the whole of the past year, by frequent rehearsals, both at Exeter Hall and in various provincial districts. When the whole of the vast tuneful host was mustered at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday last, its component parts were as follows: The chorus was composed of 725 sopranos, 719 altos, 659 tenors, and 662 basses. The instrumental band consisted of 182 violins, 60 violas, 60 violoncellos, 60 double-basses, 10 oboes, 10 clarinets, 10 bassoons, 6 trumpets, 12 horns, 9 trombones, 3 ophicleides, 2 bombardons, 8 serpents. 3 double drums, 1 bass drum, and 6 side or military drums; and to the power of this band there was added that of the immense organ, in the able hands of Mr. Brownsmith. The principal solo singers were Madame Clara Novello, Madame Rudersdorff, Madame Lemmens Sherrington, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Belletti.

The assemblage of visitors on the day of the Rehearsal was immense—probably as great as on any of the subsequent days. The number was supposed to be almost twenty thousand; but this is only conjecture, as returns of the numbers on the various days have not yet been furnished; but we believe we shall be able to give them, with other particulars, next week. These multitudes arrived at the palace and departed from it with a surprising degree of order, regularity, and ease, so admirable were the arrangements for the comfort and accommodation of the public. The rehearsal commenced with "God save the Queen," in which the solos were sung by Madame Clara Novello; and its performance alone was sufficient to remove any doubts which might remain as to the efficacy of the improvements recently made. The space occupied by the orchestra had been greatly enlarged in consequence of the increased number of performers. It had been completely inclosed with boarding at the back and sides, and covered in, so as to propel the sound towards the audience and prevent its dispersion in so vast a space. The first burst of voices and instruments filled the audience with wonder. Instead of making, as in 1857, an impression of weakness, it now produced a sense of power and a feeling approaching to awe. At the same time, everything was perfectly clear and distinct—every word uttered by the solo performers being as plainly heard as in an ordinary concert-room. The rehearsal consisted chiefly of choral pieces, with the solos connected with them—these being sung by Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Belletti.

The first day of the Festival was Monday, when the "Messiah" was performed. Respecting the particulars of the performance there is not much to remark. The same pieces were sung by the same performers who have sung them numberless times at Exeter Hall, St. Martin's Hall, and all the provincial Festivals. The beautiful opening recitative, "Comfort ye, my people," was delivered by Mr. Sims Reeves as no other tenor of the present day could deliver it; and in the subsequent air, "Every valley shall be exalted," he displayed his magnificent voice and brilliant execution. Clara Novello sang divinely: as a Handelian singer she has no rival. Miss Dolby sang the pathetic melody, "He was despised and rejected of men," with her usual purity of style and depth of expression. Signor Belletti and Mr. Weiss did all justice to the pieces allotted to them. Of the chorus we can only say that their sublimity was overpowering and indescribable.

On Wednesday the performance consisted of the Dettingen "Te Deum," with selections from "Belshazzar," "Saul," "Samson," and "Judas Maccabeus." The "Te Deum," as its title imports, was composed as a hymn of thanksgiving for the great victory of Dettingen; and some of its choruses are among the grandest that Handel ever wrote. He evidently put forth all his strength in their composition, and they are not surpassed, except by the greatest choruses in the "Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt." The remainder of that day's performances were very fine in themselves, but struck us as being too fragmentary. Pieces extracted from great works, and performed separately, always suffer from this kind of treatment. They lose one of their greatest beauties, that which they derive from being the component parts of a beautiful whole; and Handel's music suffers more in this respect than that of any other composer; for there has been no musician in the world whose works are so remarkable for unity of design, and for the consistency and harmony of all their parts. The most effective of the selections was from "Judas Maccabeus," and included some of the greatest beauties of that oratorio, especially the grand chorus, "O Father, whose almighty power;" the air, "Sound an alarm," sung with wonderful vocal power by Sims Reeves; the air, "From mighty kings he took the spoil," sung with immense brilliancy by Clara Novello; and the famous triumphal chorus, "See the conquering hero comes." There are several other things which were most admirable; but still we think that it would have been better to devote the second day of the Festival, as well as the first and the third, to one entire work of the mighty Master.

Next week we shall notice the remaining portion of the Festival, and endeavour to give some estimate of its financial and artistic results.

The grand organ in the Leeds Townhall, built by Messrs. Gray and Davison, has been recently opened with great éclat. A series of popular concerts was commenced on Saturday evening, the 11th inst., the charge of admission being only threepence.

The French Naval Minister has just awarded one first-class gold medal, seven second ditto, thirteen first silver and fifty-nine second ditto, for different acts of courage and devotedness in saving lives in cases of shipwreck and otherwise. Thirty-eight official certificates of satisfaction have been already given.

The enrolled pensioners of the Bristol district under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Whitmore, having completed their six years' service, were inspected on Saturday, on Durdham Down, by Colonel M'Curdo, C.B., Commandant of the Military Train. The men performed a series of evolutions in a veteran-like style, and were complimented by the reviewing officer on their efficiency. A large and fashionable company assembled to witness the review.

THE WELLS IN INDIA.—One of the most perilous duties was drawing water from the well, "as the enemy invariably fired grape upon that spot as soon as any person made his appearance there to draw water. Even in the dead of night the darkness afforded little protection, as they could hear the creaking of the tackle, and took the well-known sound as a signal for instantly opening with their artillery upon the sentinels. These were chiefly privates, who were paid as much as eight or ten shillings per bucket. Poor fellows! their earnings were of little avail to them; but to their credit it must be said, that when money had lost value, by reason of the extremity of our danger, they were not less willing to incur the risk of drawing for the women and the children. The constant riddling of shot soon tore away the wood and brick work that surrounded the well, and the labour of drawing became much more prolonged and perilous. The water was between sixty and seventy feet from the surface of the ground, and with mere hand-over-hand labour it was wearisome work. My friend John M'Killip, of the civil service, greatly distinguished himself here; he became self-constituted captain of the well. He jocosely said that he was no fighting man, but would make himself useful where he could, and accordingly he took this post; drawing for the supply of the women and children as often as he could. It was less than a week after he had undertaken this self-denying service when his numerous escapes were followed by a grape-shot wound in the groin, and speedy death. Disinterested even in death, his last words were an earnest entreaty that somebody would go and draw water for a lady to whom he had promised it."—*Literary Gazette.*





THE WAR.—TE DEUM AT NOTRE DAME, PARIS, AS A THANKSGIVING FOR THE VICTORY AT MAGENTA.—FROM A DRAWING BY M. FELIX THORIGNY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, 617.





THE WAR.—FERIOLO, ON THE LAGO MAGGIORE.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. L. LEITCH.

**FERIOLO.**

THIS town, situated on the Sardinian coast of the Lago Maggiore, is arrived at by the traveller proceeding from Switzerland to Italy by the pass of the Simplon, and is on the road to Milan. It is two miles from Laveno, and not far from Sesto Calenda and Arona. At Feriolo the Lago Maggiore bursts into view, with the Isola Madre, the northernmost of the Borromean Islands, in the distance.

**AUSTRIAN TROOPS CROSSING THE LAGO MAGGIORE.**

THE passage of this lake by Austrian troops on the 30th of April is worthy of illustration, as being one of the chief incidents in the first act of the great war-drama which now fascinates Europe—indeed the world—with its terrible interest. The Austrians passed from their own territory to that of Sardinia in three columns—two divisions penetrating by way of Gravellona and Albiati Grasso,

whilst the other division entered the country from the Lago Maggiore, landing on the Sardinian shore of the lake, occupying the towns of Stresa, Intra, Pallanza, and Arona, and driving back the Sardinians by the superiority of their numbers. Lago Maggiore, which is the largest lake in Italy, extends about fifty miles in length from north to south; its greatest breadth, which is eight miles, is about the middle of its length; but it is only between two and three miles broad in most other places, and still less at the north and south extremities. The elevation of its surface above the sea is 678 feet, and its greatest depth is 1100 feet. Its northern half extends between the lower offsets of the Pennine Alps on one side and the Rhaetian Alps on the other, receiving all the streams that flow from the southern slope of those mountains, from Mount Rosa on the west to Mount Bernardin on the east. The southern extremity of the lake touches the level plain of Lombardy. The principal affluents of Lago Maggiore are:—the Toccia, or Tosa,

which comes from the Val d'Ossola; the Maggia, which flows through the valley of that name; the Ticino, or Tessin, coming from the St. Gothard; and the Tresa, which flows out of the neighbouring lake of the Lugano. It also receives an outlet from the small lake of Orta, which lies west of the Lago Maggiore. The outlet of the Lago Maggiore, is formed by the Ticino, which issues from its southern extremity at the town of Sesto. The northern extremity of the Lago Maggiore, which is called at that end the Lake of Locarno, extends into the Swiss canton of Ticino. Through the remainder of its length the Lago Maggiore divides Austrian Lombardy on its eastern bank from the Sardinian territory which lies along its western shore. The Ticino continues to mark the boundary between the two States to its junction with the Po. The principal towns along the banks of the lake are:—Intra, Pallanza, and Arona, on the Sardinian coast; Locarno and Magadino, on the Swiss coast; and Laveno and Sesto, on the Austrian shore.



THE WAR.—AUSTRIANS CROSSING THE LAGO MAGGIORE.—FROM A SKETCH BY THOMAS.







## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

**ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE.**—Great success of the gorgeous Fairy Spectacle of CINDERELLA, or THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER. This interesting domestic fairy legend has been produced at the Royal Alhambra as a pantomime in a style of regal magnificence. A troupe of juveniles portraying the varied scenes descriptive of the incidents in Cinderella's life in a manner that vividly brings to the mind of the spectator the impressions produced in reading the fascinating book from which the pantomime was taken. The Morning Performances are particularly recommended for Families. Cards of Admission—Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Private Boxes, from 21. 10s. to 25. 0s. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Reserved Seats can be secured at the Box-office, Royal Alhambra, Old Bond-street. Two Entertainments Daily, commencing at Two and Eight p.m.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA, EVERY NIGHT** at Eight; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls can be taken from the plan at the new Chinese Box-office from eleven to five, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Price 6d. or 1s. "TO CHINA AND BACK." By ALBERT SMITH. Forwarded from the Egyptian Hall for seven or thirteen stamps.

**ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—OPEN DAILY.**—Eight First-class Exhibitions and Entertainments.—Open, Morning, Two to Five; Evening, Seven to Half-past Ten. Admission, 1s.; Children, 6d.; Pantomime, 1s.; and Schools, 6d.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Dr. Bachthorpe, F.R.S.

**MR. SEGENER'S PANORAMA OF SWITZERLAND.**—This splendid Panorama is now Open Daily, from 11 a.m. till 10 p.m. 7, Haymarket (opposite the Royal Italian Opera). Admission, 1s.

**CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.**—Every Evening at Eight, and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Change of Programme. Stalls, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; which may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall.

**ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.**—First Week of the New Series. Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED (late Miss P. Horton) beg to announce an entirely New Series of Illustrations, in two parts. Part 1. "Our Home Circuit." Part 2. "Seaside Studies." Morning, Afternoon, and Midnight Visitors; with new Scenery and Decorations by Messrs. Grieve and Telford. Now Open Evening, from 7 to 10 p.m. at Eight, St. James's Hall. Admission, 1s.; Children, 6d.; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

**FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall-mall.**—THE SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish School, IS NOW OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d.

**SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**—The Fifty-fifth ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now Open at their Gallery, at 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from nine till dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue 6d.

**MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.**—Last Concert.—On MONDAY EVENING next, JUNE 27th, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, to commence at Three o'clock precisely, on which occasion the Programme will be selected from the Works of all the Great Masters. Principal Performers: Miss Arabella Goddard, Herr Joachim, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.

**MUSICAL UNION GRAND MATINEE.**—Tuesday, June 28, at Three o'clock, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. Quintet in G, Beethoven: Solo, Violoncello; Vocal, Mlle. Artot. Grand Trio, C. Minor, Mendelssohn, Vocal, Mlle. Meyer. Solo, Violin, Wieniawski; Vocal, Mlle. Artot. Solos, Pianoforte, Rabenstein. All free admissions are suspended, except those of hon. members. Admission 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Cramer and Co., Chappell's, and Ollivier's. J. ELLA, Director.

**RUBINSTEIN, WIENIAWSKI, and PIATTI** On Tuesday next, will repeat Mendelssohn's Grand Trio in C Minor, at the Grand Matinee of The Musical Union, and play solos. Early application for Tickets is requested. J. ELLA.

**MADAME BASSANO and HERR KUHE** have the honour to announce their GRAND ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, on MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1886. To commence at Half-past Two o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Mesdames Lomond, Sheraton, Albertazzi, Finoli, and Bassano; Messrs. Reichardt, Santley, Jules Lefort, and Sims Reeves. Instrumentalists: Messrs. Joachim, Piatti, Engel, Kuhe, and the Broun Family. Conductors: MM. Benedict, Francesco-Berger, and Walter Macfarren. Sofa Stalls and Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved and Balcony, 5s.; Gallery, 3s. 6d. Tickets may be had of Madame Bassano, 7, Old Quebec-street, Portman-square, W.; of Herr Kuhe, 12, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, W.; of all the principal Musicians; and at the ticket-office of the Hall, 23, Piccadilly.

**MR. BENEDICT'S CONCERT, on Monday Morning, JULY 4, ST. JAMES'S HALL,** to begin at Half-past one o'clock:—Mesdames Catherine Hayes, Guarducci, Sarolta, Vaneri Brambilla, Endersbilla, Stubbins, Anna Whitty, (her first appearance in England), Mlle. Rose Cailings (from the Imperial Opera, Paris), and Mlle. Victorine Balfe (her first appearance at a concert); Messrs. Mongini, L. Graziani, Corsi, Badiali, Marini, Pagotti, Lanzoni, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Santley. Miss Arabella Goddard, M. Leopold de Meyer, M. Louis Engel, M. Paque, and Herr Joachim. Messrs. Arvill, Ganz, and Lindsay Sloper, with full Band and Chorus, will appear on the occasion. Sofa Stalls, 21. 1s.; Balcony, 10s. 6d.; at all the principal music-shops; the box-office of the Royal Italian Opera, Drury-lane; Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, 23, Piccadilly, W.; and Mr. Benedict's residence, 2, Manchester-square, W.

**SIGNOR EMANUELE BILETTA'S ANNUAL MATINEE MUSICALE** will take place (by kind permission) at CAMPDEN HOUSE, Kensington, on FRIDAY, JULY 1, at Half-past Two o'clock. Tickets, One Guinea, of all the principal musicians; and of Signor Biletta, 221, Regent-street, W.

**HERR JOSEPH DERFFEL'S MATINEE MUSICALE** at WILLIS'S ROOMS on SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 2, at Three o'clock. Tickets of the principal musicians; and of Herr Derffel, 13, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

**MR. JOHN THOMAS** (Professor of the Harp) at the Royal Academy of Music, and Member of the Accademia Cecili (Cecilia Rome) has the honour to announce that his MORNING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on SATURDAY, the 2nd of JULY. To commence at Three o'clock. Vocalists: Mademoiselle Desirée Artot (of the Grand Opera, Paris), Miss Laucelles, Miss Whyte, M. Jules Lefort, M. Depret. Instrumentalists: Piano, M. Mortier de Fontaine; Violin, M. Reményi (Violonista to the Queen); Harp, Mlle. Köster and Mr. John Thomas. Conductors: Messrs. Benedict, Fiori, Moroni, and Casini. Single Tickets, Half-a-Guinea. To be had of all the principal Musicians. Reserved Seats, Fifteen Shillings. To be had only of Mr. John Thomas, 109, Great Portland-street, W.

**MILLE. ANNA WHITTY, from the principal Theatres in Italy,** will sing, for the first time in England, at M. BENEDICT'S CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY, JULY the 4th.

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**FOR FAMILY ARMS**—Persons who are anxious to ascertain an authentic account of their Armorial Bearings are requested to send name and county to the ROYAL HERALDIC OFFICE, the only place of authority. No fee for search. Plain Sketch, 5s. 6d.; in Heraldic Colour, 6s. 6



## HANDEL'S BIRTHPLACE.

HANDEL's newest biographer, Dr. Chrysander, says of his birthplace:—"George Handel, the father of Handel, lived at Halle, on the Schlamm ('am Schlamm'), a part of the town which, in spite of its name ('schlamm' meaning mud), was quite cleanly. The house in which Handel was born cannot be pointed out to a certainty, but all evidence indicates the house now belonging to Mr. F. W. Kùprecht, merchant, 4, Grosser Schlamm, to be the one. This granted, Handel's father owned a valuable property. From here a short distance to the right takes you to the Moritzburg (the old ducal castle), and to the left to the bustling market-place, with the principal church, the Church of Our Lady. It is here that Handel spent his childhood and early youth."

The market-place is the spot where the colossal statue of Handel is to be erected on the 1st of July. The organist of the Church of Our Lady, Zachau, was Handel's master.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

## A STREET SCENE IN MILAN.

In this Engraving is represented one of the many scenes of excitement and congratulation that took place between the townspeople and the allied troops on the entry of the latter into Milan after the battle of Magenta.

In the background rises the grand east end of the celebrated marble Duomo. This is by far the most striking point of view (as seen from the Corso, or principal street) of the exterior of the splendid edifice. From this point the tower, with its lofty spire, groups most satisfactorily with the rest of the building.

The first stone of the cathedral, as it now stands, was laid by Galeazzo Visconti, towards the end of the fourteenth century, and is, perhaps, the fourth church that has been rebuilt on the same site. Heinrich Ahrlar was the first architect. Through succeeding centuries the building has slowly progressed, and is even still unfinished. The first Napoleon contributed his share to its progress; it remains to be seen whether his nephew, treading in his steps in this also, will add his mite towards its completion. Many celebrated artists have given their aid in the construction of this Duomo—among them Bramante, Leonardo da Vinci, and Giulio Romano; but still it is very far from perfection. The excessive preponderance of vertical lines is offensive to the eye, and it is mongrel in style, and bad Gothic at the best—deriving its exterior effect, not from beauty of design or execution, but from its size and material, being built entirely of white marble; and certainly the impression of the marble mass of pinnacles, niches, perforated parapets, and

statues, crowned by the central tower and spire, in many places tinted a rich yellow by time, backed by a deep blue sky, is very magnificent. It is said that 4500 statues might be placed on the pinnacles and in the niches; some 3000 are there already, and many of them are very excellent. The three great traceried windows in

portance on that side of the allied operations. TE DEUM AT NOTRE DAME, PARIS, ON THE OCCASION OF THE VICTORY AT MAGENTA. On Tuesday, the 7th instant, at one o'clock, a "Te Deum" was sung a



BIRTHPLACE OF HANDEL, AT HALLE, SAXONY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. C. KLINGEMANN.

the apsis (shown in the Engraving) are filled with painted glass of extraordinary brilliancy. The extreme length of the Duomo is 485 feet, the breadth of the body 252 feet, and the height from the pavement to the top of the statue of the Madonna, which crowns the spire, 355 feet.

## BIVOUAC OF FRENCH TROOPS AT CAMERIANO.

CAMERIANO, or Cameriano, is a place of little importance, situated at a short distance from Novara, somewhat higher up the Tessin than the village of Buffalora, which is, moreover, on the opposite side of that river. It was hither that Napoleon had quietly dispatched a portion of the troops destined for the attack on Magenta. Our Sketch represents General Vinoy's division encamped there on the 31st of May, previous to its departure for the Ponte Vecchio di Magenta. With that ease and nonchalance with which French troops adapt themselves to all circumstances, they seem to be quite at home in their temporary halt. Some are writing, others are reposing, and the picturesque scene would appear rather to indicate preparations for some military fête than the moment of calm before the sanguinary events which were so soon to follow. In the distance are the firearms of the infantry piled on faisceaux, which the notes of the next trumpet will call upon many of their respective owners to handle, alas! for the last time.

## AUSTRIAN POST NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE AT VALENZA.

OUR little Sketch of this Austrian post (which was taken from the front of the French lines at Valenza) represents it as it appeared on the morning of the 26th of May. It is situated at the extremity of the railway bridge, some arches of which had been destroyed by the Austrian engineers. Valenza formed one of the Piedmontese strategical lines of defence, the other two being Casale and Alessandria: it is the chief place of the province of Alessandria, and is situated on a plateau to the north of this latter city, and to the south of Casale. It is a small town on the right-hand shore of the Po, is very irregularly built, and contains but 9000 inhabitants. From both sides of the bridge the belligerents watched each other's movements, which were easily scanned by the aid of an ordinary telescope. The town possesses a strong fortress; and the principal route conducts directly to Casale, which is the next position of im-



THE WAR IN ITALY.—AUSTRIAN POST NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE AT VALENZA.—FROM A SKETCH BY M. BEAUCE



Notre Dame, Paris, as an act of thanksgiving for the great victory over the Austrians at Magenta.

The Cathedral of Notre Dame was decorated expressly for the occasion, and the Empress-Regent assisted at the solemnities. An immense crowd thronged the route traversed by the Imperial cortege, which was lined on one side by the troops of the Line, and on the other by the National Guard, who had all attached to their bayonets bouquets of roses: this had a charming effect, especially when they afterwards formed into battalions.

Our Artist, who was present at the ceremony, has enabled us to give to our pages an impressive record of this interesting solemnity, over which the Grand Vicar of Paris, in the place of the Archbishop, who had left the city in order to be present at the interment of the Archbishop of Bourges. On the right of the Empress-Regent were Prince Jerome and the Princess Matilda, behind whom were ranged the Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honour and the Presidents of the different Corps d'Etat, the Senate, the Legislative Body, &c. The Ministers present stood on the steps of the altar; Count Walewski, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, occupying the place nearest his Imperial mistress. On the Empress's left were the Princess Clotilda and the Princess Murat. The ladies and gentlemen of the Imperial household were placed immediately behind her Majesty.



FRONT ELEVATION OF THE BATH MINERAL WATER HOSPITAL.

The service, which terminated before two o'clock, was celebrated in the nave of the cathedral, the portion of this venerable edifice usually employed for such occasions being under repair. The massive columns were ornamented with red velvet, and the standards of France and Sardinia hung in profusion from the upper parts of the temple, and imparted a chivalric appearance to the scene.

From a motive which will be easily understood, only one Ambassador was present, the Marquis of Villamarina, who is the representative of the kingdom of Sardinia, at the Court of Paris.

A violent storm of thunder, lightning, and heavy rain, which burst over Paris just as the Empress arrived at the cathedral ceased before the ceremony had concluded, and the Imperial procession, which consisted of fifteen carriages, returned to the Tuileries amidst the same affectionate demonstrations which had accompanied the Em-

press-Regent on her way to the sacred edifice. At night the public offices, theatres, and a vast number of private houses were most brilliantly illuminated.

#### THE MINERAL WATER HOSPITAL AT BATH.

This institution, of which we give an Engraving of the front elevation, and another of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone, on the 4th of June, of the additional building, is one of the earliest establishments of the kind in the kingdom, having been erected during the period when Beau Nash presided over the gaieties and fashion of Bath. Celebrated as Nash has been on that account, he acquired a brighter fame by the active part he took in the foundation of this charity, in acknowledgment of which one of its wards still bears his name. The object of its founders was to afford to the poor of the United Kingdom the benefits of the Bath mineral waters, the virtues of which as a remedial agent had attracted to Bath the rich invalids from the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom, and with them the rank and beauty which made it the most fashionable place of resort of the period.

The hospital was incorporated by Act of Parliament, in 1739, under the name of "The President and Governors of the Hospital or

Infirmary at Bath." The building was erected by Wood, the architect of many of the principal buildings which have obtained for Bath the title of "The City of Palaces." A third story was, however, added in 1793. The poor persons for whose benefit this noble charity was founded are those suffering from chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, several cutaneous diseases, and other complaints for which the Bath waters are a remedy. They are received from any part of England, Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, and are supplied gratuitously with the best medical advice, with food, washing, and careful attendance of nurses. The hospital being near to the hot mineral springs, the waters are introduced into the building, so that the patients are enabled to bathe almost at their bedside, an arrangement which greatly conduces to their cure. The existing building provides accommodation for 134 persons—86 males and 48 females;

and since its erection in 1742 it has received within its walls nearly 40,000 patients, about 31,000 of whom have been either cured or relieved.

The increasing knowledge of the benefits conferred by the institution, and the facility of access to it from remote parts of the country, having rendered the present building quite inadequate to accommodate the applicants for admission, the governors have recently purchased spacious ground and premises contiguous, on which they are about to erect the new building, the foundation-stone of which was laid on Saturday, the 4th of June. This additional building will contain two spacious and lofty day-rooms for the in-patients, a chapel, board-room, dispensary, officers' apartments, &c.; and in the rear will be an extensive airing or exercise ground. The old building will be rearranged, and entirely devoted to the dormitories and bathing-rooms, thus securing ample space and fresh air to each bed, and affording additional accommodation for at least twenty more patients.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was performed by Lord Portman, the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Somerset, assisted by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Mayor of Bath, and the members for the city, in the presence of the president, William Long, Esq., the governors of the hospital, and a large concourse of spectators, amidst a gay display of flags and ringing of bells. The children of the Blue-coat School, the Corporation, clergy, architects (Messrs. Manners and Gill), President (Lord Portman), and the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, followed by the governors of the hospital, went in procession from the Guildhall to the site of the new building. The ceremony commenced with singing some verses of the Psalms by the school children. Lord Auckland, the Bishop, then offered up a prayer composed for the occasion, invoking a blessing upon the Bath waters generally to the sick and afflicted, and upon the hospital and the additional work that day commenced. The President having deposited bottles containing the coins of the reign, and a parchment containing a history of the proceedings in connection with the new building, the upper stone was lowered and duly laid by Lord Portman, who delivered an appropriate address, in which he was followed by the Mayor (R. W. Falconer, Esq., M.D.), and the President, and, after singing the 100th Psalm, the ceremony was concluded with the Bishop's benediction and the singing of "God Save the Queen." The President then entertained the governors and his distinguished visitors at a collation at the York Hotel, to which upwards of eighty gentlemen sat down.

The estimated cost of the new building and the improvement to the present hospital is £13,000, to which must be added £5000, the purchase-money of the ground upon which it is to be erected. A subscription was commenced in May, 1857, which now amounts to nearly £10,000. The governors will, therefore, require £8000 to complete their arrangements, besides additional subscriptions to meet the increased expenses of the enlarged establishment.

Our Engraving on page 605 is from a photograph by Edward Smith, Old Bond-street, Bath.

#### FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

FLORENCE, June 12.

is impossible to exaggerate the enthusiasm with which the victory at Magenta has been welcomed here, as the French appetite for praise and flattery must have been satisfied by the tribute borne to the daring bravery of the Guard and the heroic courage of the Zouaves, to whom in great part the victory was owing. Accurate details of the battle are yet wanting, but enough is known to show that it was a great stand-up fight, in which all behaved well and gallantly. Not the least interesting part of the matter is the extraordinary fact that, notwithstanding the marvellous powers of long-range guns and Minié rifles, it was by hand-to-hand combat and bayonet charges that the fortune of the day was decided. Should it be our fortune, therefore, to engage in war, Englishmen will not regret to find the ascendancy depend upon that weapon which of all other people they wield the best, and, singularly enough, while the discovery of steam and its application to ships of war have contributed to equalise foreign navies with our own, the same era of discovery should promise to restore to our land forces one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, element of superiority we possessed. I believe there is but one instance recorded in the whole Peninsular War where the French crossed bayonets with our soldiers, and even then the struggle was of the very briefest.

That the Austrians have been very ill handled up to this seems the testimony of all capable of forming an opinion. They began by the great error of an over-estimated position; and when contracting their line and massing their forces they so obstructed their present base of operations that they could never bring anything like their real strength into action. It is well known that not a third of their force on the ground was actually engaged at Magenta. The most enormous sacrifices are said to have been made to prevent guns and trophies falling into the hands of the enemy, and men exposed in the most reckless way rather than that cannon should be captured. And thus we see the great disproportion between the twenty thousand being hors de combat and the four guns taken by the allies.

The Austrians are represented as sadly depressed and dispirited by their defeat, and many are of opinion that they will not risk another great battle, but slowly retire upon their fortresses, and stand upon the defensive. Magenta, indeed, is but a sorry termination to the daring commencement of the campaign; nor can we wonder if the Italians are somewhat excessive in their comments on the shortcomings of the enemy. This habit of depreciating a foe is one of their faults, which not improbably their intercourse with Frenchmen will ultimately eradicate.

In the midst of all the enthusiastic laudations of France we constantly hear little passing, and not over-complimentary allusions to England, which, to say the least, are both ungenerous and unfair. There is no want of the very truest sympathy for Italy amongst Englishmen: the very worst they can allege against us is that we like England better.

The very fact of a policy of neutrality exposes us to every sort of insinuation and suspicion. And thus the British Envoy here—a gentleman whose extreme guardedness, and whose general moderation of views might be supposed to have protected from misrepresentation—is assumed to be a most violent partizan, and a "reactionary" of the first water. There is not a violent speech but he is asserted to have uttered; there is not a reckless counsel but he is believed to have given; the simple fact being that he has rigidly abstained from all comment on what goes on around him, and limited himself to watching events and reporting them to the Government at home. If proof were needed of Mr. Scarlett's strict impartiality, it would be found in the simple circumstances that by the lowers of the Grand Duke he is accused of supineness to their cause; and that to his want of energy on their behalf they ascribe the flight and abdication of their Sovereign—an accusation, it is unnecessary to say, just as unfounded and just as untruthful as the opposite. It could not have been with much dissatisfaction that he received the order from Downing-street to repair to Parma—a civil and unostentatious mode of withdrawing from a city where all his relations had ceased to partake of an official character. No sooner, however, does he reach Parma than the Government of the Duchess Regent has fallen; and by a Sovereign act—the last of her reign—she has dispensed the army of the oath of allegiance, leaving the fate of her little realm to—actually and really—the fortunes of war!

Our last bulletin announced that the Austrians had been driven at the point of the bayonet from their strong position at Melegnano, and had since that again evacuated Laveno. In fact, ever retreating and ever beaten seem to be now their history, and the accounts only differ in the numerical amount of the losses.

Is this a time when Prince Schwartzberg has any chance of being listened to? Is it in the first flush of victory men will concede other terms than absolute and entire submission?

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

##### THE BISHOP OF ANTIGUA.

THE RIGHT REVEREND JORDAN RIGAUD, D.D., F.R.S., Lord Bishop of Antigua, died on the 16th ult., at his residence, Clare Hall, Antigua. The Right Rev. Prelate had been a student of Exeter College, Oxford, and was double first-class and S.C.L. in 1838, B.A. in 1841, M.A. in 1842, B.D. and D.D. in 1854. He was ordained Deacon in 1840, and Priest in 1842. He became fellow-tutor and examiner of Exeter College in 1845 and 1846. He was appointed Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich, in 1850, and was consecrated Bishop of Antigua in 1858. Bishop Rigaud was a writer of ability and note, and was author and editor of "Letters of Scientific Men," of "Newton and his Contemporaries," of the "Defence of Halley against the Charge of Religious Infidelity," and of a series of Sermons on the Lord's Prayer.

##### JACOB BELL, ESQ.

MR. JACOB BELL, who died at Tunbridge Wells on the 12th inst., in his forty-ninth year, directed his energies through life to the raising of his profession—that of a dispensing chemist—which he himself successfully and most profitably practised. He spent a large part of the fortune he had acquired in starting and advancing the Pharmaceutical Society, which bids fair to include before long all the chemists and druggists of Great Britain, and which, in the meantime, has greatly raised the educational standard of that important body. Mr. Bell was the President of the Pharmaceutical Society; and it is some proof of the estimation in which he was held that on the day of his funeral there was scarcely a town in the kingdom in which some chemist had not his shutters closed to mark the melancholy event; and in many of the streets of Marylebone—notably all down Oxford-street—the same respect was paid to his memory. Mr. Bell was a man of a most generous and liberal nature. He occupied himself much with objects of public utility, even beyond those in his professional sphere. He was a munificent patron of the arts, and had collected in his house at Langham-place a very valuable gallery of paintings, many of them from the easel of his friend Sir Edwin Landseer. He has bequeathed thirteen of the best of his pictures—and one by Frank Stone, in hand—to the nation. Among the thirteen are some masterpieces by Edwin Landseer, Cooper, O'Neill, Ward, and Frith; and the famous "Horse Fair" (the smaller original), by Rosa Bonheur. In giving these the donor has attached no conditions to the acceptance of the legacy. So great a gift is the fitting close to a life of much private and public worth.

##### EBENEZER GARDNER.

MR. EBENEZER GARDNER, who died on the 3rd ult. at Nantucket, U.S., was a personage of no little distinction there from his extreme yet stout old age, and from his long and gallant naval career. He was one of the heroic tars who fought with Rodney when he took the *Ville de Paris*, in 1782, and saved the English dominion in the West Indies. Mr. Gardner was born on the island of Nantucket, on the 29th of September, 1764, when Massachusetts was a colonial province of Great Britain under George III. He early shared in the sufferings through which the inhabitants of Nantucket passed during the fierce struggle of the revolutionary war. He partook of the cold and famine of the winter of 1780; and early in the spring of 1781, then but sixteen, he joined, with several others of his townsmen, the privateer *Saucy Hound*, and sailed from Nantucket Bar. The privateer was fitted from a neighbouring port, came down to Nantucket Bar, completed her crew, and proceeded on her voyage. A few days from port, when off Bermuda, the crew fell in with a valuable ship bound from Jamaica to London, which they took as a prize. But success is often transitory, and shortly after the privateer was taken by the *General Arnold*, and the crew was carried into Sandy Hook, then the headquarters of the British forces in America. Mr. Gardner was there made to join as a seaman on board the British sloop of war *Rattlesnake*, which vessel was one of those sent to assist the army under Cornwallis at York Town, or Little York; but Cornwallis had surrendered, and the *Rattlesnake* was sent to England with the news and with despatches. From the *Rattlesnake* Mr. Gardner was transferred to the *Marlborough*, 74, one of Admiral Rodney's fleet (twelve sail of the line), which was then on the point of sailing for the West Indies, and which, joined by Admirals Drake and Hood, achieved the glorious victory over Comte de Grasse in April, 1782. Mr. Gardner fought the seventh gun on the second deck of the *Marlborough* in this engagement. All the men around him were killed, and at one time he had the shot striking from his hand by one from the enemy. The *Marlborough's* terrible broadsides mainly contributed to the capture of the *Ville de Paris*, when Admiral de Grasse surrendered to Admiral Hood, and the battle was won. Four other Nantucketers, as well as Gardner, were in this engagement. Gardner was paid off at Portsmouth, and went back to America. He there engaged in various whaling voyages, and afterwards attached himself to the merchant service in the Mediterranean Sea and elsewhere. He frequently visited England, where he was now and then seized by pressgangs; but his service in the illustrious *Marlborough* ever stood his friend, and got him off. After attaining a comfortable and highly-respected position, Gardner retired to Nantucket, where he passed the latter years of his life, amid a throng of social and loving friends, to whom he delighted to recount the perils and glories of his past career. No later than last March he sent to the Admiralty in London to inquire about the *Rattlesnake*, which was reported as being only then broken up; but he was politely informed that that *Rattlesnake* was junior to the gallant old ship of Gardner's time. The seaman had long outlived his vessel.

The office of Grand Master of the Freemasons of Derbyshire having become vacant through the death of the late Duke of Devonshire, the most noble Marquis of Hartington, M.P., eldest son of the present Duke of Devonshire, was on Thursday last installed with great ceremony.

#### THE AUSTRIAN LINE OF DEFENCE ON THE MINCIO.

PESCHIERA is a small fortress situated on an island formed by the Mincio at its issue from the Lake of Garda. At the time of the Venetian Republic it was a simple pentagon, to which the French, while they occupied the country, added three lunettes, forming a kind of crownwork without curtains round the conical hill called Mandella, which commands the left bank of the river. These have since been strengthened by a covered way running along a natural ditch by which they are protected. On the left bank of the Mincio there is moreover an extensive work, called the Salvi, covering the immediate approaches to the river. Since 1848 the Austrians have extended the fortifications far beyond the island, and have crowned an adjoining eminence with eight lunettes, on the plan of those of the Mandella. All these works together constitute an entrenched camp capable of receiving a considerable number of troops, and their chief importance lies in their threatening the flank of an army attempting to cross the Mincio near Götto or Valeggio. There is besides the fofilla of the Lake of Garda, which finds protection and coal magazines under the walls of Peschiera, and can throw troops across the lake in a very short time. Moreover, there is a system of sluices by which the level of the lake may be considerably raised, so as to produce at a given moment a vast impetus along the Mincio, sufficient to sweep away any pontoon or trestle-bridges thrown over it by the enemy.

MANTUA lies, like Peschiera, on an island formed by the Mincio, much larger, however, than the former, since it covers about 124 acres. Close to it there is another called the Te, which is used as a Champ de Mars. Both lie in the midst of a lake formed by the widening of the river, and are about 850 yards from either bank. Hence Mantua is unapproachable, except by five narrow causeways—viz., two on the left bank and three on the right. The fortifications of Mantua would be insignificant were it not for the protection afforded by the lake. This may, indeed, be tapped, as was done in the last century, but the only result was the formation of a morass, emitting a most offensive stench, and more impassable by an army than the lake itself. The causeways are defended by three forts: the citadel St. George to the east, and Pradella and Pietoli to the left. The latter was built by Napoleon I. Austria has added little to these fortifications, except a few mines. Mantua, though always considered the key of Italy, is too unhealthy and too far from the defiles of the Alps, whence reinforcements and provisions must arrive, to stand alone; hence Verona has been selected as the great central dépôt of the army.

VERONA is situated at the issue of the Adige from the Alpine passes, and has received most extensive fortifications, the cost of which amounted in 1848 to 18 millions of florins, now swelled to at least 25 millions of florins. Such large sums spent within that small compass has contributed considerably to attach the Veronese to the Austrian rule; so that here the allies are not likely to meet with the sympathy of the population. Verona possesses 55,000 inhabitants, and can boast many valuable Roman antiquities, showing that it has at all times been considered an important strategical point. The old Italian fortifications form the groundwork of the modern works. On the right bank of the Adige the old wall has been strengthened with eight bastions on the system of Carnot. The approach to the town on the river side is covered by Fort St. Proculo; a little further from the town is Fort Hies; but these works being insufficient to harbour a large army, an entrenched camp has been added on an alluvial plain abandoned by the waters of the Adige. This plain is surrounded with a series of strong redoubts, at distances of about six hundred yards from each other. Nearly all these redoubts are trapezoid, the larger base being turned towards the camp, and each redoubt is provided with bombproof barracks. The length of this fortified camp is three kilometres: it is two in breadth. On the left bank the old walls—originally erected by the Emperor Gallienus, and at a much later period repaired by the celebrated engineer San Michele—have been strengthened with bastions. Fort San Felice, consisting of a continued redan line crowning an inaccessible rock, an offshoot of the Tyrolean Alps, completely commands the town. The approaches to this fort are defended by various trenches.

LEGNAGO is a small fortress, serving as a link between Mantua and Verona. Its great advantage is that it possesses a double bridge-head, whence sallies may be made on both banks of the Adige. Its present fortifications were erected by Napoleon I. The quadrangle we have described, and especially Verona, inspire the Austrians with great confidence. If outnumbered, they can, by a retreat to Verona, dispute all attempts of the enemy, the place being so vast that a siege is almost impossible, on account of the immense quantity of siege-guns requisite. The neighbourhood of Peschiera and Mantua enables them to draw troops from those places, or conversely, if, on the other hand, they have the advantage of numbers, they may leave their wounded and provisions in perfect security at Verona, and manoeuvre at pleasure on both sides of the Mincio and Adige.

ORDER OF THE BATH.—The Queen has given orders for the appointment of General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K.C.B., General the Earl Cathcart, K.C.B., General Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B., and General Sir Robert William Gardiner, K.C.B., to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; and of General Henry Wyndham and Lieutenant General John Atchison to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order.

A correspondent of the *Boston Post* (U. S.) states that the French Consul to the Dominican Republic has for a small sum purchased the whole resources of the Republic in the shape of mines, woods, and guano; with the sole privilege of working, cutting, and digging on all the lands and islands belonging to it.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It is evident that it takes a long time to give birth to a strong Government. When the two Houses of Parliament met, on the first day to which they had adjourned after the defeat of the Administration of Lord Derby, the process of gestation as regarded the new Ministry had not advanced sufficiently far to demand the usual change of seats on the part of the outgoers. In the Upper House Lord Campbell walked about in the ordinary dress of a Chief Justice off duty, and Lord Chelmsford still sat on the woolsack in all the rigidity of official costume; but the smirking smile on the countenance of the one and the grave expression on the face of the other sufficiently indicated their relative positions. One of the most comic things we have seen for a long time was the manner in which Lord Derby congratulated Lord Campbell on his accession to the highest honour of his profession. No word-painting can give the least idea of it, but it would have been an exquisite sketch for a caricaturist. For some little time it was thought that Lord Derby for once was about to leave office with grace, if not exactly with good humour, but that was apparently impossible; and the mode in which he shot his Partisan shaft into poor Lord Granville for his indiscretion in affording a friend the material for a leader in the *Times* showed that the ex-Premier has learnt nothing and forgotten nothing for all the lessons he has received in the last ten years. If Lord Derby had not formally bid adieu to all candidature for office for the future it would be desirable to point out to him how admirably Mr. Disraeli conducts himself in moments of misfortune and defeat. Nothing could be more proper in every respect than his demeanour and his manner of addressing the House of Commons in his brief valediction on announcing his retirement from office. He neither affected a false buoyancy or cheerfulness, or gave way to unmanly depression; and in the language he used there was just that simplicity through which might be traced an undercurrent of emotion due to the occasion which was fitting and appropriate. Let justice be done to him. However he may have failed as an administrator or a statesman, which may or may not be the case, there can be no doubt that no one ever led the House of Commons with more tact, courtesy, and good taste than he has done; and, adopting nearly his own words in speaking of Sir Robert Peel, it is certain that, whatever else he is not, he is a great member of Parliament.

A few days and at length the mutual migration of Liberals and Conservatives took place, and the latter once more became "gentlemen opposite." We do not remember that it has before this been considered a mark of respect that the Ministers in the House of Lords should absent themselves until their colleagues in the other House had been returned again by their constituents after their acceptance of office. If we remember aright, in 1846, in 1852, and again in 1857, the incoming Ministers who were Peers, including the new Lord Chancellor, took their seats on those benches which were then matter of right with them, and the formality of changing sides was accomplished in full on the first meeting of the House, after the actual change of Government, without waiting for the appearance of the officials who were members of the Commons. On this occasion, however, Lord Campbell displayed no undue eagerness to exhibit himself on the woolsack, and Lord Granville did not put in an appearance in his character of leader. Some whispers went about that perhaps even then everything was not quite settled, notwithstanding the formal acceptance of office by all the Cabinet Ministers from the hand of her Majesty. In the Commons the respective parties set about disposing themselves in their seats in a very business-like manner. Many of the ex-Ministers, including Lord Stanley, Mr. Sotherton Estcourt, Lord March, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, Mr. Hardy, Sir William Jolliffe, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Mowbray, and Mr. Blackburn, took their seats on the front Opposition bench. Neither Mr. Disraeli nor Sir John Pakington was present. Mr. Walpole did not appear, and Mr. Henley took his place on the second seat on the third bench below the gangway, flanked by Sir Henry Willoughby; not, as he might have done, availing himself of his vested right to a location among the right honourables next the table. Mr. Roebuck, with his usual expression and demeanour, which, being interpreted, means "I am in five minutes about to save my sinking country from destruction," walked up the floor, and took the first seat on the front bench below the gangway, which has been for some time occupied by Lord John Russell. The rank and file of the Opposition took up their repositions, as the old stage directions say, "disseedly." In the midst of the Treasury bench—looking very uncomfortable indeed—sat Mr. George Clive, the new Under Secretary for the Home Department, representing, as well as he could, her Majesty's Government. Near him, outwardly calm and composed, but, as he proved when he rose afterwards to address the House in his new character of "whipper-in" in chief, actually frightened, sat Mr. Brand, the patronage Secretary to the Treasury. But not alone and unsupported did he commence the discharge of his onerous duties. Around and about him and the Treasury bench generally hovered and sat, with sedulous look and careful gesture, the good shepherd, Sir William Hayter, who, although disinterestedly declining (at present, we presume) to accept office, yet as a volunteer was working harder as prompter and referee than if he had been actively doing the duty of a Government functionary himself. Lord Clarence Paget, whose reforming tendencies as a naval man have been quietly inured in the bureau of the Secretary to the Admiralty, smiling and at his ease, walked that part of the floor sacred to the Government as if it were his own quarter-deck; while Mr. Gilpin, fluttering and fidgety with the sense of office fresh upon him, ran in and out of the House, and sat away from the official seats when he did sit, as if he wished for the last time to display the outward signs of independent membership. As these were all the subordinates of the Government who favoured the House with the light of their countenances, there was plenty of room left on their bench for Mr. Vernon Smith to display, we suppose for the last time, his somewhat faded personal graces to the by no means admiring House of Commons. Of the following, more or less, of the Ministry, which has to range itself behind them, it may be said that Sir James Graham, though he might probably have recovered the seat he had occupied so long on the second bench below the gangway, and from which he was ejected the other day by the Conservatives, when they sat on that side, appeared to avoid the painful association connected with it, and went to the first seat on the third row behind the Government seats, which was the chosen place of Mr. Walpole after his retirement from Lord Derby's Ministry. Mr. Drummond's old seat was apparently reserved for him, although he was not there; and so, probably, was that which corresponds with the one occupied by Mr. Bright when he was Opposition, but that hon. member was also not visible on this occasion. It was observed that many of the independent members who used to sit low down below the gangway, on the Opposition side, crept up to the seats behind the Government—a very judicious proceeding when the cry of the day is for widening the basis of office and the infusion of Radical blood into the Administration. There is nothing like being within immediate call. Some of the Liberals on coming in forgot themselves and walked dreamily into their old places on the Opposition side, until, roused by the laughter of their friends and the ironical cheers of their opponents, they hastily ran over to the land of promise on the right hand of the Speaker, into which they have now a right to enter.

It was not a little amusing to mark the contrarieties of proceeding with reference to the expected duration of the Session which prevailed. When it was proposed to postpone some private bills for a fortnight, there was a universal cry that such a step would be fatal to those measures at this period of the Session, and yet notices of motion were given and leave asked to bring in bills enough to cause the sitting of Parliament to endure for at least four months yet. Nay, more: one hon. member signified his intention of asking, more than a week hence, whether the Government meant to introduce a Reform Bill in the present Session. The probability is that when Lord Palmerston announces that question his reply will be, of course in circumlocutory and Parliamentary phrase, "Don't you wish you may get it?" Certainly not—at least before November.

## FINE ARTS.

## THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—THE OLD MASTERS.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

In our previous notice of this exhibition we confined ourselves almost entirely to the English school of the last century, with Gainsborough and Reynolds at its head. In turning now to the works of the "ancient masters" exhibited, we find them of so miscellaneous a character that any attempt to treat them in schools would be hopeless. We will, therefore, merely sever the works of Italian masters from those of other countries, regretting that even this much of classification has not been attempted in their arrangement upon the walls.

(1) "The Portrait of a Member of the Pesaro Family," by Tintoretto (contributed by Lord Methuen), is a fine specimen of that vigorous and ambitious spirit which sought to combine the design of Michael Angelo with the colouring of Titian. By the same master (26) is an "Ecco Homo" (the Duke of Northumberland), powerfully painted, but to our mind unsatisfactory in the character of the head; (44) "Christ Driving the Money-changers out of the Temple" (Mr. M. C. Wyatt), a crowded and confused composition, dark in colour; and (45) "The Baptism of Our Saviour" (Mr. W. F. Markham), a fine composition, with some faultiness of drawing—the scene a wild and rocky retreat, the colouring rich and well contrasted, with a prevalence of silvery hues.

By Sebastian del Piombo is (6) the "Head of a Man" (Mr. Wynn Ellis), painted in a grand style, with masterly chiaroscuro; and (10) a curious pair of portraits, small size, in one frame, of Michael Angelo and Giulio Romano (Earl Spencer).

(13) "Abraham's Sacrifice," by Spagnoletto (Mr. T. M. Joy), is boldly outlined, and exhibits that prevalence of strongly-marked shadows to which this artist was addicted.

The gem of the Italian pictures is undoubtedly (15) the "Virgin and Child, with St. John and Angels" (the Right Hon. H. Labouchere) once supposed to be from the hand of Ghirlandajo, but now by general consent attributed to his illustrious pupil, Michael Angelo. This grand and impressive work (left unfinished in parts) was seen and admired by thousands at the Manchester Exhibition, by whom unavailing regrets were uttered that it had not been secured for the national collection when it was offered some few years ago for the trifling sum of £200. The heads, the pose of the figures, more especially that of Mary, are such as Michael Angelo alone could have conceived; and, considering it to have been an early work, and one of the few easel pictures ever painted by him, it is of surpassing interest to all lovers of high art. We should be glad to see a fine engraving of it.

The authenticity of the "Madonna dell' Impannata" (16), attributed to Raphael, has been disputed. The noble owner, however (Lord Methuen), publishes evidence and authorities in support of it. It is a fine composition, very Raphaellesque in character, though the execution does not in all points meet our impressions of the great master's style.

Salvator Rosa is represented in his celebrated allegorical work (17) "La Fortuna" (the Duke of Beaufort), which he painted to revenge himself upon the Pope for some imagined wrong suffered at his hands, showing how Fortune is apt to shower her gifts before swine, for which humorous sally the artist was banished from Rome; in "The Finding of Moses" (19), a graceful group, with more of tenderness than the wild Neapolitan usually introduced into his works (Mr. W. Sloane Stanley); and in two fine landscapes—the one (67) introducing the incident of the fisherman presenting to Polykrates, the tyrant of Samos, a fish inside which was afterwards found the ring he had cast into the sea; and the other (72) the death of Polykrates (the Earl of Warwick)—both interesting specimens of the poetic landscape, which has long since been abandoned in favour of that of a simply domestic or rural character.

By Titian, the prince of the Venetian school, and the magician of portraiture, we find only two specimens, one of which (21), whether the portrait of Raphael or not, is an admirable specimen of the master.

Of the pre-Raphaelite worthies Perugino appears to advantage in (27) a "Crucifixion" (Mr. Wynn Ellis); whilst Botticelli inadequately represents the early Florentine school in (29) "The Virgin and Child, with Angels," and (39) a "Venus," in which neither classic types of beauty nor nature itself appears to have inspired the hand of the artist (Mr. W. Davenport Bromley).

To jump from one extreme to the other, we take leave of the art of Italy with two examples of the period of its decline. Barroccio, at the latter part of the sixteenth century, came forward in the midst of a prevailing inanity in subject and treatment, and partially revived the taste for painting by the adoption of a prettiness of style, partly based upon Correggio, but in which a certain *coulour de rose* treatment was the principal attraction. The most sacred themes were wrought out by him with a familiar and domestic character of expression, of which his celebrated "Madonna del Gatto," in the National Gallery, is an example. Another example is in "The Annunciation" (38), in the present exhibition, which, whilst it is rather attractive in colouring, is poor in character and drawing. G. Battista Tiepolo lived in the time of the very abatement of art (between 1697 and 1770). He painted much, and largely after the manner of scene-painters, decorating walls and ceilings with wonderful rapidity. Kugler says he had a "fantastic imagination;" and (18) "The Death of Mary Magdalen" (Sir C. M. Burrell) fairly exemplifies, by its wild and extravagant treatment, this account of his temperament. The Magdalen is represented sitting up, in a sprawling attitude, supported by an angel, and receiving extreme unction at the hands of a Bishop in full canonicals. Various other persons assist at the imposing ceremony, amongst whom is an angel bearing a torch.

The Flemish, Dutch, and German schools, upon the whole, make a better appearance, though in smaller bulk and number, than the Italian; but we must be content with a brief mention of a few of the principal objects. Vandyke's portrait-group (42) of "Snyders, his wife and child" (Sir Culling Eardley), is wonderful for the happy grouping, the expression of the faces, and the truth and purity of

the flesh-tints. By Snyders himself we have two remarkably fine specimens (101), "A Boar Hunt," and (110) "A Stag Hunt" (the Duke of Northumberland). "The Portrait of a Gentleman" (105), and the "Portrait of a Lady" (108), by Frank Hals (Mr. Newman Smith), are companion pictures,—the lady holding out a rose, with a good humoured, coquettish air, which the gentleman with a nonchalant air of gallantry seems to be about to seize. Dressed in black, with nothing but the glowing flesh tints to warm the pictures, a general impression of heartiness and health pervades both subjects, which seem to live and breathe before us. (84) "Head of a Man," by Rembrandt (Mr. W. C. Wyatt), is painted in the artist's boldest manner, with rich impasto, and a glowing chiaroscuro. "The Crucifixion" (87), by Albert Durer (Mr. Wynn Ellis), a miniature production of exquisite finish, is replete with the fine character for which the great German master was renowned throughout Europe, and which exercised an influence upon the school of Italy even in his own day.

By Rubens we have a splendid example in his portrait-group (46), "The Duchess of Buckingham and Family" (Sir Culling Eardley). How full of matronly dignity is the proud mother of the four handsome children who are gathered around her lap; and how happily individualised are the faces of the latter, all perfect types of artless, intelligent youth.

There are, in addition, some fair specimens of Vandervelde, Oslade, Berghem, F. Bol, Jan Steen, Ruysdael, &c., which it is unnecessary to particularise.

## SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

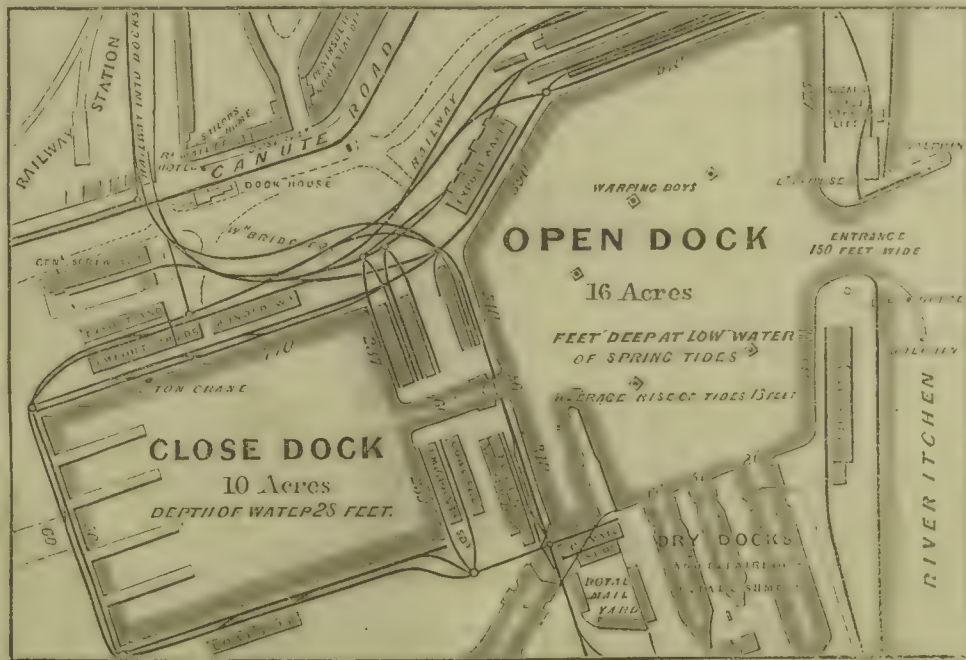
**PROFESSOR FARADAY ON PHOSPHORESCENCE AND FLUORESCENCE.**—On Friday, the 17th inst., the weekly meetings at the Royal Institution were concluded—Lord Wensleydale, V.P., in the chair—the discourse being given by the resident professor. The varied phenomena of light, its analogy to sound, and the undulatory or wave theory, were referred to. Light is shown to be a compound principle. A pencil of rays of light sent through a glass prism is refracted: some rays are found to be more refrangible than others, and these rays are also differently coloured—viz., red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. Bodies reflecting all the light thrown upon them are white; coloured bodies absorb all the rays of the spectrum except those from which they derive their colour; but no body is luminous except while receiving the rays of light. To these phenomena must be added phosphorescence (from *Phosphoros*, the light-bearer). If a calcined oyster-shell, a piece of paper, or even the hand, be exposed to the sun's rays, and then instantly placed before the eye in a perfectly dark room, they are still visible by phosphorescence. In this light the element of time is introduced: the body being visible, after it has ceased to be illuminated, seconds, minutes, and, in some cases, even hours. The various bodies which phosphorise by a heat far below redness, such as apatite and fluor-spar, were then noticed; and some pounded phosphate of lime, having been warmed, gave forth light which must have been latent within it for ages. The phenomena discovered by Professor G. G. Stokes, and named by him *fluorescence*, were next adverted to. If uranium glass, or a solution of sulphate of quinine or a decoction of horse-chestnut bark, be exposed to diffuse daylight, they are illuminated, not merely abundantly but peculiarly, for they have a glow of their own, which is limited to the parts where the rays first enter the substances. It has been concluded, after careful experiment with the solar and the electric spectrum, that *fluorescence* is a luminous condition of the substance produced by dark rays, which are stopped or consumed in the act of rendering the fluorescent body luminous. Our knowledge upon these subjects has been lately greatly enlarged by M. Edmond Becquerel, "Annales de Chimie," t. 55. He has prepared most powerful phosphori (chiefly sulphurets of the alkaline earths, such as strontia, barytes, and lime), solutions of which have been so treated as to cause them, when put in seven tubes, to yield, in the solar or electric light, the seven colours corresponding to those of the spectrum. The light emitted generally possesses a lower degree of refrangibility than the ray causing the phosphorescence. By taking a given phosphorus and raising it to different temperatures Becquerel caused it to give out different coloured rays by the single action of one common ray. He showed that time was occupied in the elevation of the phosphorescent state by the ray and during its emission, and that this time might be shortened and the brilliancy increased by the action of heat. Many of these phosphori were shown to be fluorescent also, and Becquerel was led to believe that these two luminous conditions differed essentially only in the time during which the state excited by the exposure to light continued—that a body, being really phosphorescent, but whose state fell instantly, was fluorescent; and that a phosphorescent was only a more sluggish body, which continued to shine after the exciting ray was withdrawn. To investigate this point, Becquerel invented his phosphoscope, an apparatus in which discs or other surfaces, illuminated by the sun or electric lamp, might, by revolution, be rapidly placed before the eye in a dark chamber and be thus regarded in the shortest possible time after their illumination. The discourse was abundantly illustrated by experiments made with apparatus supplied by M. Becquerel, and with other apparatus arranged by Professor Faraday himself. The phosphoscope employed consisted of a cylinder of wood, one inch in diameter and seven inches long, placed in the angle of a black box with the electric lamp inside, so that three-fourths of the cylinder were external, and in the darkened theatre where the audience sat; while one-fourth was within the box, and in the full power of the light. The cylinder was made to revolve 300 times in a second, and arrangements were made to render visible a phosphorescent effect which lasted only the six-thousandth part of a second. The cylinder was then supplied with phosphorus. When, by a rotation, the part illuminated was brought outside the box, it was found to be phosphorescent; if the cylinder continued to rotate it appeared equally luminous all over; but when the rotation ceased, or the lamp was extinguished, the light sank as the phosphorescence fell. Many beautiful experiments were thus made with nitrate of uranium and other substances. In conclusion, it was stated that Becquerel had observed that oxygen is rendered phosphorescent—i.e., that it presents a persistent effect of light when electric discharges are passed through it; and Mr. Faraday added that he himself had observed that a flash of lightning, when seen as a linear discharge, left the luminous trace of its form on the clouds for a sensible time after the lightning was gone. Other phenomena having relation to these subjects, such as the difference in the light of oxygen and hydrogen in glass globes or in the air, were exhibited and commented on, and strong hopes were expressed that Becquerel's additions to this branch of science would greatly explain and extend them.

**MAPS REPRODUCED BY PHOTOGRAPHY.**—The beautiful map of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, published by the Austrian Government, which was sold freely before the war began, is now withdrawn from circulation. M. Andrieux Goujon, possessing a copy of this map, confided it to the eminent photographers MM. Bisson (Brussels) to copy. The difficulties to overcome were numerous. The size of the map compelled them to divide it into several pieces, and these pieces must be drawn with minute precision to enable them to fit in with each other, in order that the photographed map may exactly correspond with the original. These difficulties MM. Bisson have surmounted.

The names of places and the smallest lines, which cost the engraver so much time and labour, appear with great clearness. MM. Bisson have thus opened a new field to the photographer; they have obtained in a few days the reproduction of a work which would have demanded several years of labour.

## OPENING OF THE INNER DOCK, SOUTHAMPTON.

This magnificent dock, which has been enlarged, deepened, and walled in on all sides, was opened on the 20th of May last, by the admission through the lock of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's splendid screw steam-ship *Pera*, on her arrival from the Mediterranean. The depth of water at spring tides is 29 feet, and at neap tides 25 feet, and the clear width of the entrance is 56 feet. Working accommodation is provided in the dock for sixteen screw steamers of the largest class. The number of cubic yards of earth excavated has been upwards of 200,000; cubic yards of



PLAN OF THE INNER DOCK, SOUTHAMPTON.





OPENING OF THE INNER DOCK AT SOUTHAMPTON.—FROM A SKETCH BY P. HEDGER.

concrete used, 35,000; cubic yards of rubble masonry, 14,000, to execute which required 17,000 tons of stone. Nearly 10,000 cubic feet of granite were also used, in addition to that which composed the old entrance. The number of bricks consumed amounted to 600,000, and the quantity of timber of various descriptions to upwards of 50,000 cubic feet, whilst 20 tons of hoop iron were required for the walls. The cost of the alterations was £60,000. The works were commenced on the 19th of February, 1858, and were executed in a manner which reflects great credit on Mr. Alfred Giles, the company's engineer, and Mr. Gransden, clerk of the works, who was ably assisted by Mr. Bird.

The *Pera* steamed direct into the inner dock, where she was soon safely berthed in front of the D warehouse. A large number of persons were assembled on the quays to witness the entry of the first vessel, including the Mayor, and several of the directors and official of the dock, railway, and steamship companies. Four other steamers—the *Tasmanian*, *Euxine*, *Valetta*, and *Celi*—were taken in on the following day.

#### MAROCCHETTI'S STATUE OF VICTORY.

THE frequenters of Rotten-row are much struck with the appearance of a colossal figure of an angel conspicuously placed on a pedestal within the grounds of Apsley House. This is a work by Baron Marochetti, and is the model of his intended design for the Wellington Testimonial in St. Paul's Cathedral, which, from circumstances, he has been prevented from carrying out, or even exhibiting in competition. Baron Marochetti, in a recent letter to a daily contemporary, explains that, having been a candidate for the work from the day when it was first decided that such a monument should be erected, he would have exhibited a full-sized model of his design, if the competition had been thrown open by Lord John Manners. He did not take part in the limited competition proposed by Sir W. Molesworth,

nor in the more general competition proposed by Sir B. Hall, mainly because in both cases the model was to be of so small dimensions as to afford no correct idea of the effect of the intended work. Lord John Manners has neither visited the Baron's design nor sent for his plans, but has selected other artists. Hence the present mode of exhibition of a principal feature in his intended work, the opportunity for which has been kindly afforded by the Duke of Wellington. The Baron thus explains the scheme of his design:—"It was my intention to represent Victory sitting on the steps of the door of the tomb, bidding adieu to her favourite son, and taking back the sword which she had lent him. This is the statue now exhibited, and, though prepared for a peculiar site, a change of position in the figure will adapt it to any other."

Of the general merits of the intended composition we can form no opinion from the portion thus exhibited. The figure of the Angel of Victory in itself is certainly a striking one—original in conception, vigorous in treatment, but perhaps a little too flighty for the occasion. An angel sitting, and looking intently into a tomb, would not require such extension of the wings as is here represented. Still we think that Baron Marochetti has done right in making this appeal to public opinion, which, in the lapse of time, is the safest and the best ordeal that can be referred to in all such matters.

#### THE MUSEUM OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE curious matters from the Islands of the South Sea, India, China, &c., which have been brought year after year, by earnest workers in the cause of human civilisation, to the house of the London Missionary Society in Bloomfield-street, City, has recently been rearranged in a most careful and intelligent manner by a son of the late Reverend John Williams, who was so barbarously murdered whilst engaged in his important duties.

The contents of this museum are not only valuable in consequence of their

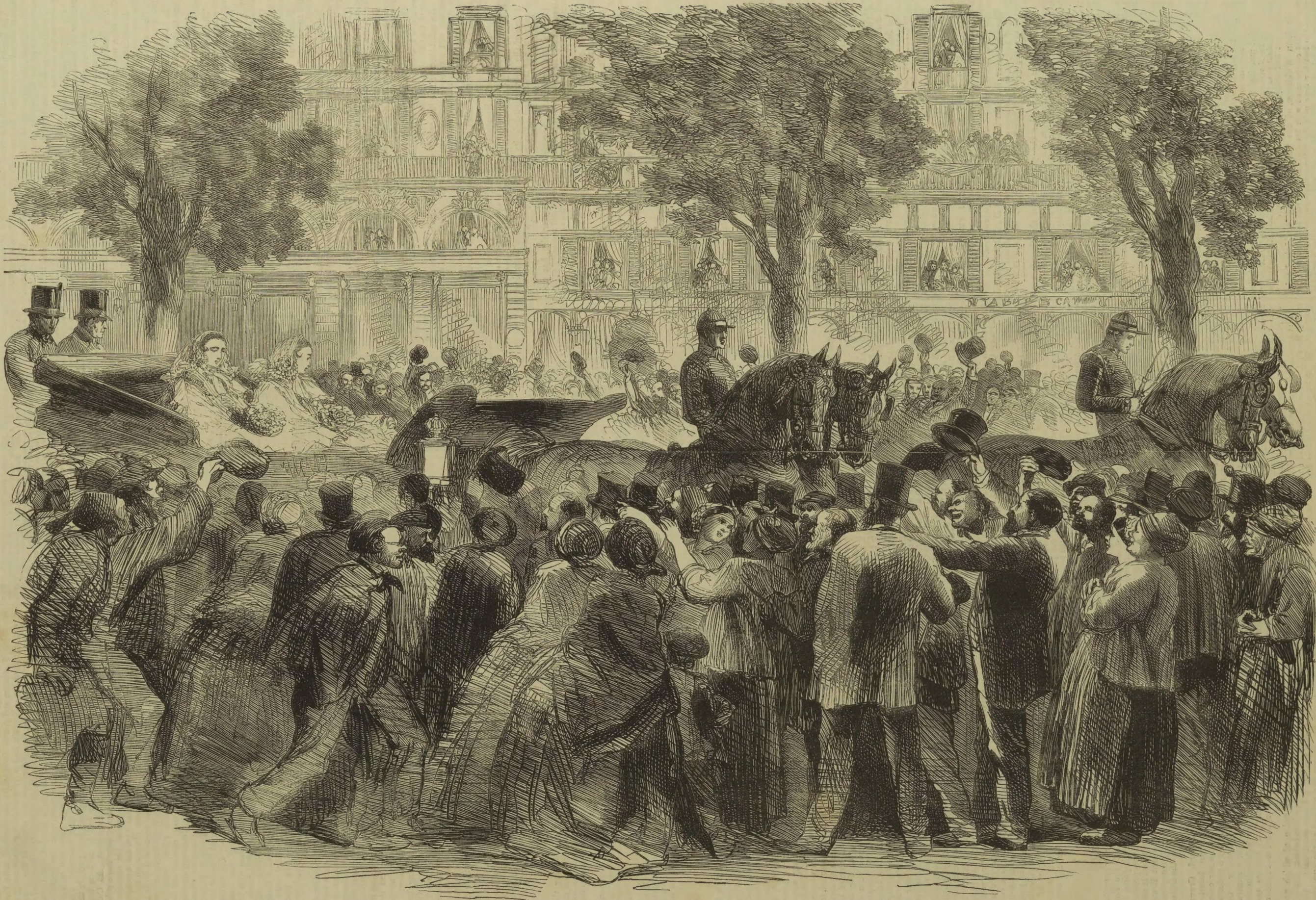
interest as specimens of peculiar phases of art-workmanship, but also from their being connected with eminent missionaries. These objects are now carefully labelled, so that we can pass along with both pleasure and instruction. The idols of wood and stone, which form a conspicuous feature of the collection, are curious examples of the dawn and progress of art. Here are the household gods of Pomaré, late Queen of Otaheite, presented to the missionaries by Pomaré on Feb. 19, 1816, after she had been converted to Christianity, in order that the people of Europe might "know Tahiti's foolish gods;" these are simply logs of wood, with scarcely an attempt at form, and the large object in the foreground of the Engraving is an idol called Tanquron, and is formed of rags and grasses. There are other matters of worship which are only bunches of feathers, curved stones, shells, and portions of rough stone. From those rude examples the visitor may pass to the more finished works of India, China, &c. Amongst the most important of the idols is a large wooden figure, taken from an ancient building on one of the Sandwich Islands, near this one, Taurua Upao Vahre, the Supreme deity of Polynesia, a wooden figure covered in parts with children; and Teriapatura, the natural protector of the Society Islands. The idols from India contrast strangely with those of the islands of the South Sea. Here is the effigy of Inquaddatra—the Mother of the World—standing on a lion, below which is an elephant. A more hideous figure than that of Kulee, the Black Goddess of Cruelty, with a necklace of human heads and a robe formed by hands and arms, cannot be well imagined. The Burmese idols, bright with tinsel and gilding, cannot be passed over without notice. In one case is preserved the club with which Williams the missionary was killed; a model of the ship named after him, and various matters presented from time to time. Some of the carved work on paddles, &c., by the savage inhabitants of the South Sea Islands are, in some instances, remarkable for both design and execution. The examples of woven and other fabrics are well worthy of examination.

The articles for domestic use are numerous. Here are dancing ornaments formed of gaily-coloured feathers, beautiful necklaces of pearl, glass, &c.; tattooing instruments, funnels used for the purpose of feeding the chiefs during the process of tattooing, paint-dishes for the decoration of the ladies, chains, amulets, &c.; trumpets, drums, and other musical instruments; tobacco and opium pipes, and a pair of Chinese spectacles, exactly like the railway eye-preservers now in use at home. There are also dressing-cases, some of Indian and Chinese workmanship; claspknives made by the Hottentots at the Moravian station; and a handsome walking-stick of the horn of the rhinoceros, mounted with gold, presented by King Radone to one of the missionaries. "Ody Bosy," a bundle of twigs, is a medicine or charm against the gun. There are other medicines and propitiatory offerings to the gods, of feathers, &c.; earrings of copper and other metals; garments of skins ornamented with beads; caps and other headresses; infants' dresses formed of shells; baskets, calabashes, tools and weapons of stone, &c., illustrating various degrees of civilisation. Not less interesting are the wooden printing-blocks of Chinese characters, cut at the missionary station at Wallofadu Jum; the Chinese bible and testament, and other examples of printing and book illustrations. Specimens of needlework by the children of the Orphan School at Vizagapatam, in the East Indies; the iron crown worn by the Hindoo devotees at the swinging festival, and a hundred other matters, will be sure to attract attention.

The specimens of natural history are chiefly presents from well-known missionaries, and serve to give variety to the collection. The examples of Chinese and other paintings, prints, drawings, &c., have been well arranged.

This museum will in the course of a few days be open to the public, and we feel sure that few will visit it without thoughts of the great work which has already been done, and is still in progress, by the society which has gathered together this valuable collection.





THE WAR.—THE EMPRESS-REGENT AND PRINCESS CLOTILDA PROCEEDING TO NOTRE DAME ON THE 7<sup>TH</sup> INST., TO BE PRESENT AT THE TE DEUM FOR THE VICTORY AT MAGENTA.—SEE PAGE 617.



## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen, by a special statute of the Order, has appointed the Earl of Malmesbury and Sir J. Pakington Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.

The Queen has approved of Don Pedro Blanco as Vice-Consul at Singapore for her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

The Rome and Civita Vecchia telegraph line was opened to the public on the 13th inst.

On Friday week a new building for the Mechanics' Institute at Saddleworth was inaugurated by the Earl of Carlisle.

The deliveries of tea in London, estimated for last week, were 355,648 lb.—an increase of 37,046 lb., compared with the previous statement.

On Sunday last Mr. W. T. Edwards, an undergraduate at Cambridge, was drowned whilst bathing in the river.

A testimonial is about to be presented to Mr. Russell, editor of the *Scotsman*, for his political services. About £1000 has been subscribed.

The works of the new submarine line of telegraph between Boulogne and Folkestone were commenced on Friday week.

It is said that during the last month a Continental contract has been in execution in this country for 60,000 bags of ship's bread.

In the old tropical aquarium in Kew Gardens there is a fine specimen of the lace or lattice-leaf plant of Madagascar.

The farewell levee of the Earl of Eglington is postponed from Monday next to Monday the 4th of July, upon which day the noble Earl will take his departure from Ireland.

The sum of £342,035 remains to be issued on account of Public Works in Ireland, £3,312,263 having been actually issued, while a sum of £3,654,298 was authorised to be issued.

On Saturday last the members of the Bar practising in the Central Criminal Court gave a dinner to Mr. Bodkin, at the Brunswick hotel, Blackwall, in congratulation of his appointment as Assistant-Judge.

Nearly one hundred Speaker's warrants have been issued, says the *Manchester Guardian*, at Bury, Lancashire. Several of them, we understand, have been served on magistrates of the division.

Messrs. Emanuel, her Majesty's silversmiths, of Portsea and Portsmouth, have been honored with the execution of the Goodwood Cup for this year.

The death of Vice-Admiral Sir David Dunn, K.C.H., took place on the afternoon of Thursday last, at Rochlands, near Chudleigh, Devonshire. He was seventy-three years of age.

During a discussion at the Mersey Dock Board at Liverpool, upon ships' manifests, Mr. M'Iver exhibited one of these documents thirty-five feet in length.

On Saturday morning last the Bishop of Ripon consecrated that portion of the new cemetery at Wakefield which has been set apart for the use of the Church of England.

An exhibition of the fine arts, open to the works of artists of all nations, will take place at Geneva on the 3rd of August. Works will be received between the 10th and the 20th of July.

The colossal bust of the late Professor Lichtenstein, executed in Carrara marble by Herr Wolff, has just been erected in the Zoological Garden at Berlin, which owes its existence to him.

It appears from a Parliamentary return just issued that 1070 persons have been appointed to act as justices of the peace in the several cities and towns of England and Wales since the 1st of January, 1850.

Plans of the new graving-docks at Birkenhead have been laid before the Mersey Dock Board. The works will be proceeded with when the great float is run dry. The estimated cost is £200,000.

Captain Dutton Hunt, a magistrate of Gloucestershire, has put his name down for £100 towards providing with dress and necessary equipments such of the Stroud volunteers as cannot afford the expense.

The *Gazette* announces that Mr. Hercules G. R. Robinson is to be Governor of Hong-Kong; and that Colonel Darcy is to be Governor of the settlements on the River Gambia.

A lady in St. Louis (Missouri) has had damages to the amount of 100,000 dollars awarded her against a faithless swain of sixty years, who would not marry her, after having borne himself as her suitor.

About two hundred tons of new potatoes are now being imported into Weymouth and Southampton every week from the Channel Islands by the mail packets.

Mr. Daniel Adolphus Lange, Foundation-Member and English Representative of the Isthmus of Suez Canal Company, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were—Morning, 9197; evening, 5315: total, 14,512. From the opening of the Museum there have been 952,365 visitors.

Earl Grey, the Lord Lieutenant, has signed a commission appointing John Straker, Esq., of Tynemouth, a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Northumberland.

On Thursday took place the annual distribution of prizes to those boys and girls who, having been educated in the One Tun Ragged School, Westminster, have retained their situations with satisfaction to their employers.

A fancy fair, in support of the Dispensary for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Margaret-street, Regent-street, will be held at the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday and Wednesday next, June 28 and 29, under distinguished patronage.

The *Lien*, a Protestant journal in France, states that Messrs. Lequeux, Sakler, Muntz, Schwab, and Orth, ministers of the Reformed Church, have been appointed by the Minister of War chaplains in the army of Italy.

The coroner's inquest upon the bodies of the six persons who were drowned by the upsetting of a boat at Watchet, near Bristol, terminated on Saturday last in a verdict of "manslaughter" against Wedlake and Short, the commanders of the boat.

The following case of modest assurance appeared recently in the *Times* advertising columns:—"A gentlewoman will return her sincere thanks to those who would kindly assist her in procuring herself a piano-forte. Stamps thankfully received. Address"—

The Neva division of the Russian fleet comprises 80 first-class gun-boats, constructed on the best recent models, while the Baltic fleet consists of 35 sail of the line, 14 of which, at present at Cronstadt, are screw line-of-battle ships of from 80 to 120 guns each.

A second supplement to last Friday's *Gazette* was published on Monday evening. It contains letters relating to the operations in India against the rebels in 1857, and down to April in the present year. There is no new fact of importance disclosed by these official publications.

The Right Rev. Stephen Jordan Rigaud, D.D., F.R.A.S., Lord Bishop of Antigua, and member of the Executive Council of that island, died on the 16th of May, of yellow fever, after a very brief tenure of his sacred office.

A grand fancy fair, under the patronage of the Countess of Essex, the Countess of Clarendon, the Countess of Eglington, and Lady Ebury, who, with other ladies, had stalls, was held at Cassiobury (in the hall and cloisters of the mansion), on Thursday and Friday.

The total amount of the sums insured by all the fire-offices of England on farming stock, exempt from duty, for the year ending 1858, was £66,490,458—viz., £39,272,436 in towns, and £27,218,022 in the country. In Ireland the amount was £1,070,532; and in Scotland, £8,009,491.

Monday being the anniversary of the accession of her Majesty to the throne, the bells of the metropolitan churches rang forth merry peals. The Royal standard was hoisted at the usual places, and the shipping in the docks hung out their flags.

It is stated that Mr. Boden, Recorder of Stamford, has been appointed Recorder of Derby, in the place of Mr. W. H. Adams; and that Mr. Mansell, of the Midland Circuit, will succeed Mr. Boden as Recorder of Stamford.

William Moore, the man charged with the murder of his wife in Trafalgar-street, Walworth, about a month ago, and for whose apprehension a reward of £100 was offered by Government, was captured on Saturday evening at Notting-hill.

At Covent-garden, on Sunday, the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, Canon of Windsor and Deputy-Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, preached the first of a series of out door sermons under the auspices of the London Diocesan Home Mission.

A joint meeting of several neighbouring architectural societies (including the Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, and probably the Leicester-shire, Oxfordshire, and Bedfordshire societies) will be held at Stamford on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th and 7th of September.

Mr. John Wilkinson, of the St. Helen's Felting Mills, Leeds, who in 1843 compounded with his creditors and received a release, has within the last few days paid the difference between the composition accepted at that time and 20s. in the pound, with sixteen years' interest at four per cent.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SIEMA.—"A and B play a game, which, after lasting some time, was adjourned to another sitting, and was finally won by A. A admits, however, that in the interval he set up the position and examined it, moving the men. Has he acted illegally? And is he entitled to score the game? Strictly speaking, we presume when a game is adjourned neither party ought to look at it until the sitting is resumed; but as there is no positive law to prohibit them, and as the understanding in important matches is, that in games adjourned both parties do "try conclusions," we think A is entitled to score the game.

PAVILL.—Blank chess diagrams may be got of Messrs. Ashbee and Dangerfield, lithographers, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

MARQUIS; CAYADA WEST; G. M. M. Nova Scotia—Received, and under consideration.

A. E. M.—The new chess-board to teach the notation, which we noticed a week or two back, can be procured, we suppose, of the manufacturers, Messrs. Day, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. At any rate you should apply to them and not to us for particulars.

S. H. C.—Get Tomlinson's "Amusements of Chess," published by Parker, West Strand.

S. S. Richmond.—There is, unfortunately, no help for it. We can barely find room for solutions of diagrams.

\* \* \* Great part of our answers to Chess Correspondents are deferred, for want of room.

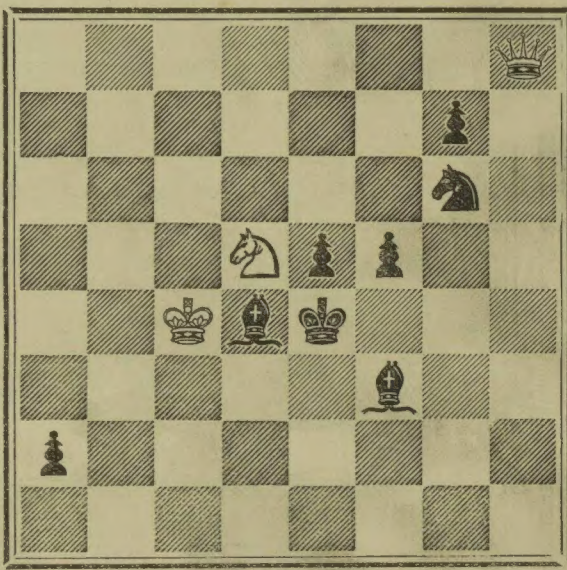
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 800.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R to K 6th K takes R  
2. B to Q 6th Anything  
3. Mates.

## PROBLEM No. 801.

By C. W., of Sunbury.

BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in four moves.

## CHESS ON THE CONTINENT.

Partie played at Vienna between Messrs. KOLISCH and SCHLEMM.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Kt to K 5th	Q to Q 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	13. R takes B (ch)	P takes R
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	14. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	15. Q to K B 7th (ch)	Kt to K 2nd
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	16. Kt takes K R P	Q to K B 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	17. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
7. Castles	K Kt to K B 3rd	18. B to Q R 3rd (ch)	P to Q B 4th
8. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	19. B takes P (ch)	K takes B
9. P takes Kt	P takes B	20. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to Q Kt 3rd
10. P takes K Kt P	K R to K Kt sq	21. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q Kt 4th
11. R to K sq (ch)	Q B to K 3rd	22. P to Q R 4th.	Mate.

Game played at Vienna between Messrs. KOLISCH and GASTEN.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. K Kt takes Q P	B takes Q R
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	12. K Kt takes Q Kt	P takes Kt
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	13. B takes P (ch)	Q B to Q 2nd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	14. Q takes Q P	Kt to K Kt 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	15. P to K B 4th	Kt to K 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	16. P to K 5th	Kt to K Kt 4th
7. Castles	K Kt to K B 3rd	17. P to K 6th	P takes P
8. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	18. P takes P	Kt takes P
9. K B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K 5th	19. Q takes Kt (ch)	And Black resigned.
10. Q B to Q R 3rd	B takes Q B P		

## CONSULTATION GAME.

Partie played in Genoa, Messrs. CENTURINI and ST. BON conferring together against Mr. KOLISH.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (The Allies).	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (The Allies).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. Q takes B	Q takes R
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	22. Q to Q R 7th	P to Q B 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	23. Q R to Q Kt sq	P to Q Kt 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	24. Q Kt to R P (ch)	K to Q Kt sq
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	25. Q to Kt 6th (ch)	K to Q R sq
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	26. B to Q B 5th	Q R to Q 2nd
7. Castles	K Kt to K B 3rd	27. K R to Q 3rd	Q R to Q Kt 2nd
8. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	28. Q to Q R 6th (ch)	K to Q Kt sq
9. K B to Q Kt 5th	K Kt to K 5th	29. K R to K 3rd	B to K 5th
10. K Kt takes Q P	Q B to Q 2nd	30. Q R to K sq	Q to Q 4th
11. K Kt to Q Kt 3rd	K Kt takes Q B P	31. B to Q Kt 6th	B to K B 4th
12. Q Kt takes Kt	K B takes Kt	32. K R to Q R 3rd	K to Q B sq
13. Q B to Q R 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	33. Q R to Q B sq	B to Q 2nd
14. K B takes Kt	Q B takes B	34. K R to Q 3rd	Q to K 3rd
15. Q R to Q B sq	P to Q 5th		
16. Q to K Kt 4th	P to Q 2nd		
17. Q to K R 4th	P to K B 3rd		
18. K R to Q sq	Q B to Q 4th		
19. P to K 6th	Q takes K P		
20. Kt takes Q P	K B takes Kt		

THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH.—A correspondent of the *Times* gives an account of the laying of the Red Sea telegraph from Suez to Suakin:—"The *Imperator* steamed out of the Suez roads on the 9th inst., having landed the end of the cable two days before, and Cossier was reached in forty-eight hours, no accident whatever having delayed the process of paying out. Nothing could work more satisfactorily than the paying-out machinery. The principle of this machinery differs entirely from that used on the Atlantic line; it is the invention of Messrs. R. S. Newall and Co., the contractors. On arriving at Cossier no time was lost in establishing the shore connection with the company's office. Some little delay, however, occurred there, in consequence of the direct rays of the sun having injured the gutta percha, which had been exposed for several hours. The experience thus gained prevented any recurrence of such an accident throughout the remainder of the line. After leaving Cossier, four days' continuous steaming landed the cable at Suakin, where the *Imperator* completed her part of the work, having only about thirty miles of cable left on board. It is confidently asserted that no submarine cable has as yet been submerged with less loss by slack than in the reach from Suez to Cossier. The cable was designed, it appears, to speak at the rate of ten words a minute through lengths not exceeding five hundred knots; but in connecting Suakin and Suez direct—a distance of eight hundred miles—it was found that experienced hands could work at from eight to ten words per minute through the whole length; and by making a relay, or translation station, of Cossier, a speed of from thirteen to fifteen words was obtained. The greatest depth between Cossier and Suakin was about 450 fathoms. As soon as the office arrangements were completed a start was made in the *Imperator* for Aden, distant about 630 knots. The satisfactory working of the line from Suez determined Messrs. L. Gisborne and Brunton to do away with Perim as a station for the present, so that the line now lies unbroken from Suakin to Aden. To allow, however, of Perim being eventually taken up as a station on the line, the cable was laid within a quarter of a mile of the island, and two coils of shore-end, each half a mile long, were dropped in three fathoms of water opposite the lighthouse."

The amount of revenue of New South Wales for the quarter ending March 31 was over £58,000 more than that of the corresponding quarter of 1858. A large portion of it is traceable to the increase in land sales, and to the newly-imposed assessment; but £22,000 is from the customs receipts alone.

## THE FARM.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS begin to be very thick on the ground, and on Friday the Suffolk Agricultural hold their meeting at Ipswich, while the South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire, at Sheffield, lasts from Friday till Tuesday. Norfolk had a very middling anniversary at Swaffham, as many of the tenant-farmers are afraid of the great county dons, who have very choice stock, and hence the shortness of the entries. Lord Leicester and Mr. Blomfield divided the Devon spoils; Lady Pigot beat all the shorthorn-men with her beautiful yearling heifer, Princess of Hindostan, although there was no gold medal for it; and Lords Walsingham, Sondes, and Leicester, with Messrs. Aylmer, Overman, and Brown, were great, as of yore, in the sheep. Messrs. Crisp and Barthropp bore the bell in carters, and Mr. Crisp and Mr. Sexton had the pigs to themselves. At Colchester Mr. Fisher Hobbs's absence from the county lists was a subject of much regret; and, strongly as they respected his conscientious scruples, his rivals have no wish to see them operate again, as his Herefords, Alderneys, and black pigs were successful both in shorthorns and sheep; and, although Mr. Jonas Webb brought none of the latter, his bull May Duke won the prize, open to all England. The open blood-sire prize was carried off by Captain Barlow's chestnut horse Revenge, alias Recovery Junior, bred by Sir Tatton Sykes, which was substituted for Footstool, whose name appeared in the entry. Mr. Badham's chestnut Suffolk Emperor, which so completely distanced everything at Chester last year, won both the class and special prize ribbons; Old Boxer, a prize-holder both at Windsor and Lewes, not being even commended. Mr. Badham also won the first and second prizes with his mares Duchess and Dapper, and then, putting them together, made a prize plough team enough to set any ploughman whistling with double energy o'er the lea. Still, as the *Mark Lane* reports of them, the Suffolks were a somewhat rough sample. The Dorkings were a good class, but the Cochins were discarded altogether, as their eternal propensity to sit has ruined them in the eyes of good hen wives.

The annual séance of the Parisian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held a few days since in Paris. Verses were read and medals distributed, amidst applause loud enough to fire the more matter-of-fact English institution with the profoundest jealousy. The society would seem to have taken a wider scope than ours, and the two medals which created the greatest enthusiasm were bestowed—one on a shepherd named Chatrier, for an ingenious mechanical invention to be adopted during the treatment of sick sheep, and the other to Mr. Pellis for his newly-invented bit which keeps the mouth of the horse uninjured in the hands of the most butchering rider.

The Royal Agricultural Society had rather a varied meeting last week. Their entomologist reports to them that the larvæ of the beetle submitted to him as running riot among Mr. Greenwood's mangel-wurzel are those of the *Silpha Opaca*. Lord Malmesbury also forwarded some specimens of deposits of guano (from which nitrate is extracted) existing in the province of Bahia; and Mr. Bullock Webster sent a communication from Athens on the subject of the vine disease, in which sulphur had been found very effective when applied in a very fine powder in the early stage of the growth of the plants. He stated that with a large pepper-box or pair of bellows a woman can dress an acre of vines a day, but that if it rain in the next five days the operation must be repeated. It seemed to be the opinion of the writer that the same system might be found efficacious in the case of blighted green crops.

The deposits paid into the Seamen's Savings Banks during the year ended the 20th of November, 1858, amounted to £11,005 16s., and the repayments made during the year were £7105 8s. 9d. The depositors numbered 455, and the balance in hand of interest and principal amounted to £12,444 5s. 11d.

It has been rumoured that the Peninsular and Oriental Company have been solicited by the Greek merchants of this country to re-establish their line of steamers to Constantinople, that those merchants have guaranteed to send a large number of tons of goods by such a line annually, and that the company have favourably entertained the solicitation.

The Detroit and Sarnia Railway, which is to connect the Grand Trunk of Canada system at Sarnia with the Western railways of America at Detroit is progressing rapidly, and will be completed by September next, in time to take advantage of the large traffic which is expected from the Western States in the autumn and winter of the present year.

## FISHERMAN, WINNER OF THE ASCOT CUP.

THIS celebrated old horse, which has become quite an institution in England, is by Heron out of Mainbrace, by Sheet Anchor. Heron was a good racer in his time, and won seventeen prizes, including the Leamington Stakes. Mainbrace foaled Purser, Midshipman, and Whim, as well as Fisherman, and she was in foal with Maraschino by Peppermint when she was sold for 80 guineas to Mr. Halford. Fisherman's maiden appearance was as a two-year old in 1855, at Newton, and after one or two defeats he passed into Mr. Thomas Parr's hands. He was very overgrown, and did not win any one of his six races that season; but after a winter's rest he broke the ice in the Trial Stakes at Nottingham Spring, and then his winning career commenced in earnest. We believe that he has started for about 114 races, and won seventy-one of them; and his Queen's Plates alone, up to Friday last, amounted to twenty-five. One of his severest races was his dead heat with Zeta, at Doncaster, for the Queen's Plate, in 1857; and last year he never ran better than he did with Saunterer for the Goodwood Cup, which the 5lb. penalty he incurred at Ascot just lost him. He, however, turned the tables completely on to the black when they met at Ascot on Thursday; and, although Touchstone and The Hero have both performed the same feat of winning the Cup two years in succession, neither of them was pulled out the same afternoon to win the Queen's Plate over the same severe course. In height he is nearly sixteen one, with a coarse head and thick neck, and very high on the leg—a peculiarity which is more obvious from the fact of his being remarkably short in the back. Towards the tail he droops a good deal, and there used to be quite an acute angle from his hip to the round bone, but he got flesh very rapidly after the Ascot Cup last year, and has never looked so peaky since. He has been lucky in not meeting many rivals of much calibre, but still he has shown himself a very honest horse at all distances and under very high weights. He is a very easy horse to train, and it is generally thought that his favourite distance is a mile and a quarter; and it would be difficult to point to a better performance than he made at that distance at Chester last year, when he beat Saunterer for the Grosvenor Stakes by a head. His old friend and occasional jock, George Hall, looked after him all the time he was at Mr. Parr's, and the horse still seems to remember him whenever they meet on a racecourse.

## THE ASCOT RACE PLATE FOR 1859.

THE ASCOT CUP, which was run for on Thursday week, now occupies the place which was formerly held by what was called the Emperor's Vase, which was given annually by the late Emperor of Russia from the date of his visit to England, when he was present at the races, till the breaking out of the Crimean war, when it was superseded by the present prize. Before the Emperor's visit it was called, by courtesy, the Gold Cup, being, in point of fact, composed of silver gilt, and always considered an object well worth the attention of runners of good horses.

THE QUEEN'S CUP, manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, Crown Jewellers, of Pantion-street, Haymarket, is by no means inferior to what the establishment of those gentlemen has on former occasions produced of a similar kind. It is a vase, standing on a pedestal of ebony, the foot of the vase and the pedestal being circular. On one side of the cup is a very beautiful relief, in which are introduced a hawking party in the olden time, and all the accompaniments of the sport. The work is the product of the joint labours and talents of Mr. Grant and Mr. Spencer, and is entitled to considerable praise.

This year the ROYAL HUNT CUP, the production of which was intrusted to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street, consists of a fine group in frosted silver, and on a black wood base. The artist, Mr. A. J. Barrett, has chosen the subject of the cup very

(Continued on page 624.)



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33, Strand.—Horse-clothing, blankets, saddlery, harnesses, brushes, sponges, whips, bridles, &c., of the most respectable make, at very low prices. Hunting and ladies' riding-saddles on the newest and most improved principles. Military saddlery of every description. Saddlery for the East Indies and Colonies. List of prices on application.—A. Davis, 33, Strand.

**MODERATOR LAMPS.**—Works—strong,  
simple, and well finished. Patterns—original, beautiful, and in pure taste. Prices—very reasonable. Oil—only the first quality. THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C. Established nearly a Century.

**THE OLD-FASHIONED NUTTY SHERRY,**  
free from acidity, 42s.; and a very pure Port, highly recommended as adapted for general use, 48s. per doz. cash.—F. ELIOT and SONS, 26, Conduit-street, Regent-street. Established 44 years.

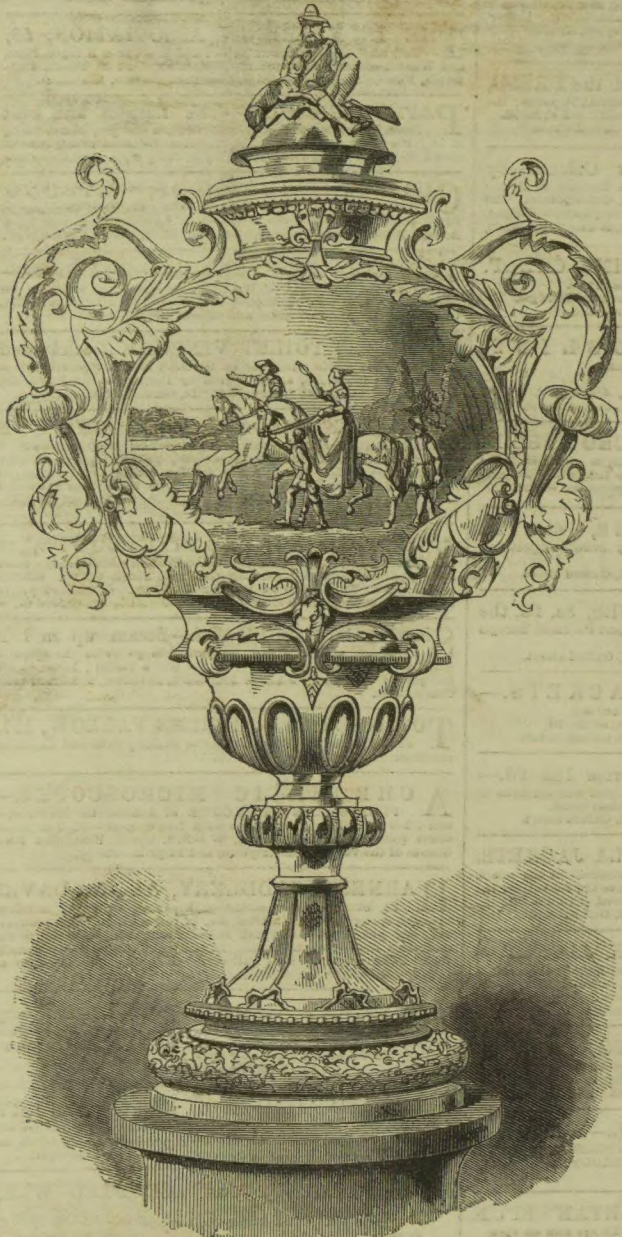
**THE EUROPEAN and COLONIAL WINE**  
COMPANY  
122, Pall-mall, London.  
South African Sherry .. .. . 10s. and 24s. per doz.  
South African Port .. .. . 10s. and 24s. "  
The finest ever introduced into this country.  
Royal Victoria Sherry (soft, nutty, and dry) .. .. . 22s.  
Bottles and packages included. REID TIPPING, Manager.

**PURE BRANDY, 16s. per gallon.**—Pale or  
Brown EAU-DE-VIE, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical, indeed, in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac district which are now difficult to procure at any price, 35s. per dozen. French bottles and cases included, or 10s. per gallon. HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

**FOSTER and INGLE, 45, Cheapside.**—South  
Africa enjoys the soil to nurture and the sun to ripen richest grapes and yield the best wine SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY, Marzala, and Madeira, 20s. and 24s.; and Port and Aquilantado, 24s. per dozen. The selected parcels may be justly named noble specimens. Four-dozen packages carriage paid.

**CELEBRATED CANTERBURY PUNCH.**—  
One Dozen of this delicious beverage in quart hock bottles (six to the gallon) will be forwarded carriage free to London, hamper and bottles included, on receipt of Post-office order for 25s., payable to THOMAS PAUL DE LA SAUX, Wine





THE QUEEN'S CUP.



THE ROYAL HUNT "CUP."

THE ASCOT PRIZE PLATE, 1859.



THE ASCOT CUP.

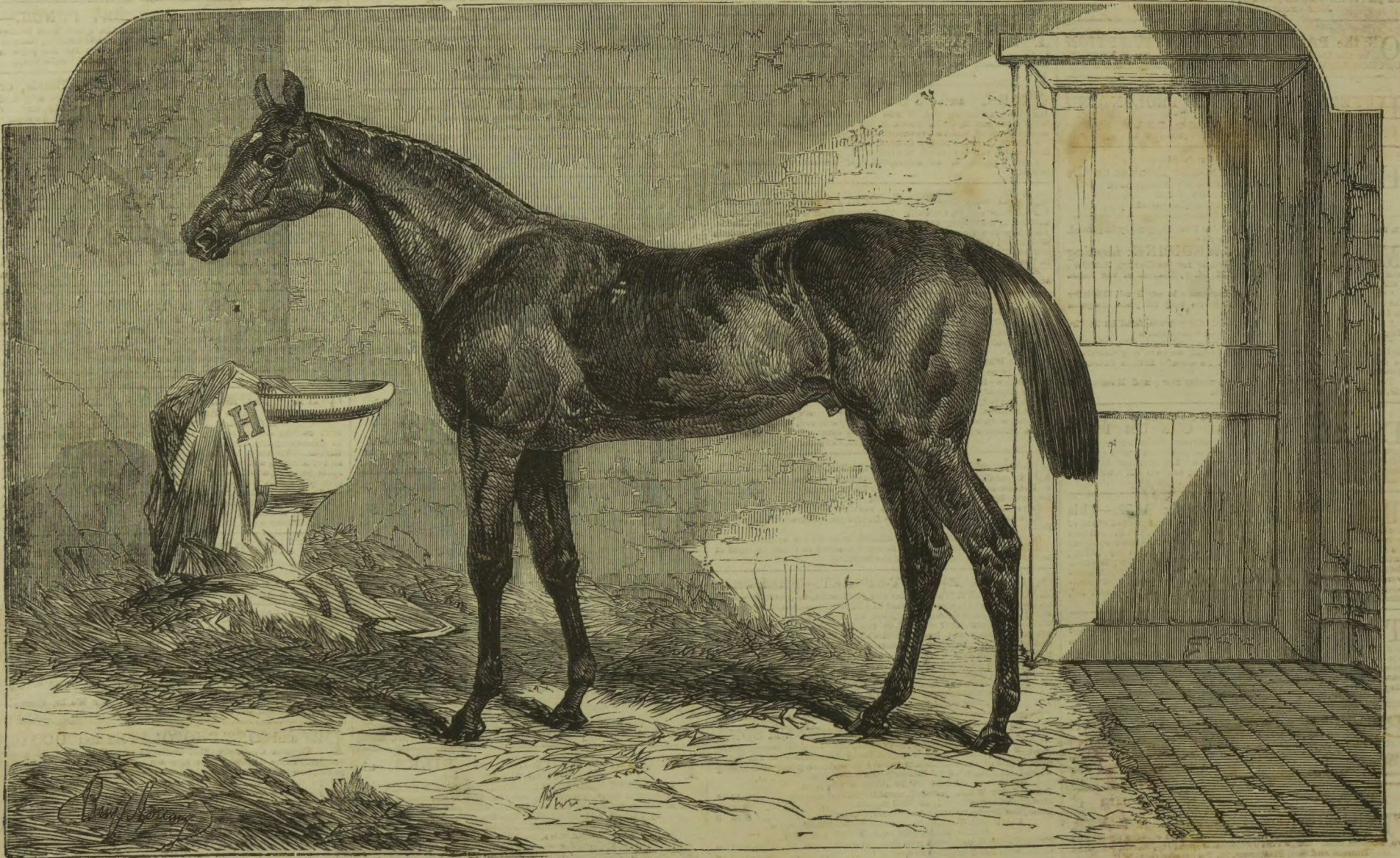
(Continued from page 622.)

happily. The group represents the meeting of Nigel Oliphant, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's romance, with King James I. at the hunt in Greenwich Park. The delicate flattery of his courtiers has allowed King James to be the first in at the death, and the monarch gazes with satisfaction on the noble deer which is pulled to the earth by two fine Scotch deerhounds. Nigel is hastening forward to assist his Majesty to dismount, and with his hunting-knife give the coup de grace to his prey. The grouping, modelling, and

the whole detail of the work is well carried out; the costume generally correct, and sufficiently picturesque; and the work, as proceeding from a young artist, is full of promise. Our Engraving is from a photograph by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield, of Regent-street.

The Ascot Cup of this year was manufactured at the establishment of Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street, under whose immediate superintendence it was carried out, after a design by E. T. Parris, Royal Academician, and modelled by Mr. Marshall Woods. The design represents a nautilus shell supported by three female figures

presenting wreaths of laurel to the victor, and having as a handle the figure of a vigorous youth, who restrains, with a firm hand, the impetuosity of a fiery steed, emblematical of the triumph of moral force over animal strength. The man is on foot; the female group is remarkable for delicacy of outline; whilst the man and horse exhibit considerable boldness and breadth of treatment. The whole, which is unincumbered by unnecessary details, is in pure taste. Mr. Hancock has spared neither pains nor cost to render this cup worthy of the occasion.



FISHERMAN, WINNER OF THE ASCOT CUP FOR 1859.—DRAWN BY BENJAMIN HERRING.